HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,996—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. CALEDONIA ...	7558	C. H. S. Tocque,	17th Oct.
*PENINSULAR.....	6994	A. G. Cubitt.....	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA ...	10000	E. H. Gordon ...	31st "
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R Lendon ...	14th "
*PENINSULAR	6295	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi.....	5th Nov. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier.....	31st Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain G. Chevallier, to sail on or about the 16th Oct. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	A. Martinolich	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	A. Martinolich	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE...	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND ...	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger ..	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE..	Rs. 401	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	P. Ivellich.....	5,040	23rd Oct. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain M. YAGI, 3,220 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on the 21st instant.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nasseri Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 30th October, 1903.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 16th Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 19th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd Nov., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town).

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi Quillimane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about 17th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th October, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell.....	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig.....	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for October contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged to all ports.
BANKING business transacted.
BAGGAGE shipped and forwarded.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION;

CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
AND
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25 -27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER'S PIANOS

ARE to be found all over the world in their richest decoration in the Millionaire's Mansion and in their more modest form in the houses of Citizens of lesser degree.

Some Scoffers may talk of a "Piano Epidemic," but the demands of modern education must be satisfied. Where indeed would Music be without the Pianoforte? It is to-day the Instrument of the whole civilized world and could only have obtained its position above all other Musical Instruments, by continual improvements in construction and in tone. Julius Bluthner is one of the foremost pioneers of the Piano-building industry, a self-made man and a veteran of labour. Julius Bluthner, now about 80 years old, is the founder and proprietor of one of the largest Pianoforte Manufactories of the world. Julius Bluthner's first Instruments created a sensation among technical people owing to the many improvements his Pianos contained and to the perfection of their workmanship; the public recognised the superiority of Julius Bluthner's productions; Royalty took an active interest in his work, and great Musicians have witnessed the excellence of his Instruments. Since then the Factory steadily increased in size. New Workshops for hundreds of workmen have been built and every department fitted with the latest appliances and the newest Machinery. The workmen are chosen for their Technical Skill; and as the soul of the whole concern stands Julius Bluthner, who, unbent by the weight of years, continues the management of the business. He is ably assisted by the activity and zeal of his sons who undertake the supervision of different departments. The Clock-work activity and perfect managements has enabled this Factory to record an output of one Piano for every working hour of the day, or to put it roughly about 2,500 Pianos a year. No Instrument leaves the factory without being examined and regulated by one or other of his sons, and last of all it must pass the critical scrutiny of the master, the man whose name is at the head of this advertisement.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are the Sweetest Toned Pianos in the world. "The Bluthner Pianofortes maintain the first position in the world," is the verdict of Dr. Paul, whose "History of the Pianoforte" is the standard treatise on the subject of which it treats.

The Bluthner Pianos may be had for Cash, or on the Hire system from

THE SOLE AGENTS,
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA

CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN
CAKES AND
FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.;
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "IDZUMI MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No 1, Victoria Dock. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th October, 1903.

NOTICE.

THE WESTERN INDIA GENERAL AGENCY have THIS DAY STARTED BUSINESS, at No. 5, Rogay Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
13th October, 1903.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

COMPETITORS are reminded that ENTRIES for the above Meeting must reach the undersigned at the Gymkhana by SATURDAY EVENING next, the 17th inst.

T. L. ROBERTS,
A. HILL TREVOR,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

ORIENT CLUB.

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, 15th October, 1903, at 6 P.M.

JEHANGEER DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Joint Honorary Secretary,
Bombay, 29th September, 1903.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

IF you wear BOOTS and SHOES and want the Cheapest and Best write to us for particulars of our scheme by which, if you can SELL 6 PAIRS of BOOTS or SHOES for us, you can get a pair for yourself FREE and WITHOUT PAYMENT. Send your Name and Address to us clearly and distinctly written on a piece Post Card and you will receive full particulars by return.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 16th November, 1903, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES required for 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1904:—

I. Miscellaneous Stores, mostly of Country produce and manufacture.
II. Oils, Waste and Tallow.
III. Stationery.
IV. Uniform Clothing.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for Items I and II; from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Item III; and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for Item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the officers concerned.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the AGENT, S. M. Railway, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed,

"Tender for Miscellaneous Stores,"
"Tender for Oils, etc,"
"Tender for Stationery,"
"Tender for Clothing,"

as the case may be.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company, on TUESDAY, the 17th November, 1903, at noon.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 12th October, 1903.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN PHYSICAL CULTURE, which is being used by Officers, Government Servants, Bankers, Merchants, Planters, Pleaders, Clerks, Students, &c., has been enlarged by the addition of the latest exercises from America.
Success guaranteed.
For particulars apply to
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway,
Madras.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.
COMMENCING
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1903.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of fresh Goods, everything in Stock to be Sold off at Greatly Reduced Prices. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, Silks, Serge, Muslins, Crepons, Woolen and Cotton, Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. Our Great Sale for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity while it lasts. All Customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON,
7-8, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons, being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of MATTHEW HENRY STARLING, late of Bombay, European, Barrister-at-Law, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 11th day of July, 1903, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament was, on the 24th day of September, 1903, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ERNEST BARKLEY RAIKES, the Executor in India of in the said Will named, to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors, for the said Ernest Barkley Raikes, on his behalf at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 30th day of October, 1903, as after that date the said Ernest Barkley Raikes will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in his hands, according to the directions in the said Will contained having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor in India shall have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently shall be recognized,—Dated this 30th day of September, 1903.

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.,
Solicitors for the Executor in India.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

THE COMMISSIONERS require the services of an experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER as Superintendent of Machinery which includes the charge of the Commissioners' Workshops, Hydraulic Machinery, locomotives, rolling stock, electric power station and lighting, steamers, light-vessels, launches and other craft.
The salary offered is Rs. 1,000 per mensem.
No allowance will be made in the way of exchange compensation.
The salary is inclusive of all allowances, but free quarters will be provided and first class train fare to Calcutta will be paid by the Commissioners.
The selected Candidate will be required to pass a medical examination, and an engagement will be made for three years, and as long as he is in their employment he will be required to devote the whole of his time to the Commissioners' service. On the expiration of that period, should the appointment be confirmed, service from the date of joining the Port Commissioners' employment will be counted as qualifying for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the (Indian) Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Port Commissioners.
Age should not exceed 35 years.
The selected Candidate will be expected to take up his appointment on or before the 1st December 1903.
Applications will be received up to 1st November, 1903.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary, Port Commissioners, Calcutta.

TEAS. TEAS.
MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL AGENTS:—
DENISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order,

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, 14th October, 1903.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 20th and 21st instant, those days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th October, 1903.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THIS HOME is NOW OPEN for the SEASON. Applications for admission should be made to the Physician in Charge of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, accompanied by a Certificate from a Medical Officer.

LEIGHTON, B. KER,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 13th October, 1903.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, held at its Registered Office, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, at 1-30 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, a DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st December, 1902, at Rs 25 per each Original Share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 6-4-0 per each B. & C. Share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax, was declared and made payable on and after the 30th October, 1903, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names were on the Register on the 10th October, 1903.

MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZI,
Agent.
No 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, 13th October, 1903.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M., on MONDAY, the 26th day of October, 1903, for Works in OVOIDING SIDE-DRAINS in Imam Wada Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 150, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 14th Oct., 1903.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

THE COMMISSIONERS require the services of a MECHANICAL ENGINEER as Assistant to their Superintendent of Machinery.
Candidates must be specially qualified in electrical engineering.
The salary offered is Rs. 600, rising in annual increments of Rs. 50 to R. 750.
No allowance will be made in the way of exchange compensation.
The salary is inclusive of all allowances, but free quarters will be provided and first class railway fare to Calcutta will be paid by the Commissioners.
The selected Candidate will be required to pass a medical examination and an engagement will be made for three years and as long as he is in their employment he will be required to devote the whole of his time to the Commissioners' service. On the expiration of that period, should the appointment be confirmed, service from the date of joining the Port Commissioners' employment will be counted as qualifying for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the (Indian) Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Port Commissioners.
Age should not exceed 35 years.
The selected Candidate will be expected to take up his appointment on or before the 1st December, 1903.
Applications will be received up to 1st November, 1903.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary, Port Commissioners, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 1, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN THE BHENDY BAZAAR, OR PAREL ROAD, AND AT THE EAST SIDE OF THE CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 255 of 1902.

Bibibai, widow ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Ranbai, widow, and others ..... Defendants,

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, and in pursuance of the decretal order in the above Suit, dated the 30th day of June, 1903, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on the premises on SATURDAY, the 24th day of October, 1903, at 4 and 5 p.m. respectively.

PROPERTY FIRSTLY DESCRIBED AT 4 P.M.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate in the Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 163 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 338, new No. 2321, old, Survey No. 1291 new Survey No. 4553 together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house, hereditaments, and premises built and standing on the said land which are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 91, and which are bounded as follows: on or towards the east by the aforesaid Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Anum Vujun, and on or towards the south by the property of Mancherjee Rustomji.

PROPERTY SECONDLY DESCRIBED AT 5 P.M.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the eastern side of the Chimna Butcher Street, in the Sub district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 50 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1612, new No. 3735, old Survey No. 1-1033, and new Survey No. 4182, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 37, and bounded as follows: on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Chimna Butcher Street, on the north by the house of Haroon Suleman, and on the south by the house of Shamji Narayan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, at their Office, No. 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 15th October, 1903.

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FOR keeping the Skin Soft, Cool and Free from all irritation, there is nothing equal to Rose-scented ICILMA NATURAL WATER SOAP. Easiest and silkiest of lathers with any water. A REVELATION OF WHAT A SOAP CAN BE. Sold by ARMY & NAVY STORES, Bombay and Calcutta.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "REARING" unless amount to cover. Postage is previously paid.

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ARIEL CYCLES.—A large Stock on view. Rs. 200. Cash or Hire Purchase System. Punctures, Ans. 4, while you wait. Fresh stock of Carriage Rubber now on show. Sole Agents; THE CORONATION CYCLE & RUBBER GOODS DEPOT Hornby Road, Bombay.

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EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN travelling in Burma will TAKE UP AGENCY in any buying line. References given if required. Apply, stating terms, etc., to PAT DOYLE, 285, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon.

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PLATINOGRAPH ENLARGEMENT highest quality work—DEVARE & Co., Artists and Photographers, 67, Medows Street, Bombay.

COAX THE LIVER, don't drive it; hard purgatives harm more than they help; move the Bowels by gentle means; get a Remedy that will regulate the Liver and that Remedy is FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL. Re. 1-12 and Re. 2-12—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

WE WILL DO that which one could expect the most in India. We have English OVEN-BAKING enamel, and skilled workmen to renovate your Cycles at fare rates.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 125° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 0-8-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 0-8-6 per case, at Bandora.

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SOMETHING NEW.—Our new premises are nearly ready next to Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. We will occupy the same in October next. A visit to our New Art Photographic Saloon respectfully invited Hydraulic Lift available as before.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	65 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

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OOSMAN JUMALL.

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PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
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GIESLER & Co.	Avise.
JAMES HAWKER & Co,	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS,	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL,	Edinburg.
MATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG,	Worms.
G. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW BOWAN,	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SOHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. HDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconveniences and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

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HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

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SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

B. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,

DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c,

1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jones' Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901..... £ 15,722,696
Revenue for 1901 ..... £ 3,308,103

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE; TORONTO, CANADA.

President: Hon. GEO. W. ROSS, Premier of Ontario, Canada.
Managing Director: J. F. JUNKIN, Esq.

Business in force over 10,00,00,000 Rupees.
Security to Policy Holders, 1,60,00,000 Rupees.

THIS Company issues a Conditionless and Restrictionless Policy Contract with Automatic Non-forfeiture, Loan and Cash Value privileges, together with special inducements to Investors.

H. HERBERT HORSEY,
General Manager for Manufacturers Life Insurance Company for India and Eastern Asia.

F. E. MEWS,
Head Office Special Representative.

Messrs. S. D. KHOTE & Co.,
Resident Agents.

For rates and further particulars apply to Company's Office, No. 1, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing

the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income.....Rs. 2,00,00,000.
Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.

The amount payable would be Rs.

10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL)

Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	88 7-16	= + 3-16
3 do. Rentes	96 3-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	105	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 15-16	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 15-16	= + 5-16
2 months hence	27 7-16	= + 1-4
Spot in New York	60 5-8	= + 7-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·15 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin "	20·41 1-2	= do
New York Demand	4·85 1-8	= + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5-8 pr ct	= do
6 " " "	3 7-8 pr ct	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-18 pr ct	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 1-8 pr ct	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	2 1-2 pr ct	= unchanged

Metals.—Copper Braziers £65-10-0.
Yellow metal 6d.
Tin Plates 11s. 9d.
Bar iron Belgian £5-0-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-17-6.
Basic Steel Bars £5-2-6.

WHEAT.

Club No. 1 30 1-2. Oct.-Nov. Sellers.
White Karachi 28 3-4. Sellers.

SEED.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 35. Oct.-Nov. Sellers, Tone firm.
Do. Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-4. Nov.-Dec. Business done. Tone firm.
Do. Brown 32 1-2. Oct.-Nov. Sellers, Tone firm.
Linseed Bold 30 3-4. Oct.-Nov. Business done. Tone easier.

COFFEE.

Coffee in New York 5 5-8.
Arrivals—Steamers Onipenta and Bielefeld.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000 bales. Spot 5·84 plus 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 15,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·03 + 5	5 02 + 4	5·00 + 3	4·99 + 3
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-April.**	**April-May.**	**May-June**
4 99 + 3	5 00 + 4	5·00 + 3	5 00 + 3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	61,000 bales.
Do. last year	62,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	39,000 "
Do. do Continent	3,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9·60 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	9·39 + 10
Do. do. March	9·42 + 11

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 3-8 + 3-16
Futures, month of Jan.	9·29 + 12
Do. do. April	9·43 + 13
Tone at close	Steady.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 13th October, 1903:—

Cotton	584 bales.
Wheat	22,345 cwts.
Linseed	1,102 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	9,130 "
Gingellyseed	4,355 "
Poppyseed	502 "
Groundnuts	403 "
Castorseed	5,181 "
Rice	1,956 "
Myrabollams	1,254 "
Cottonseed	13,410 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 8 do do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	137
Shanghai 30 do do	187
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98·13
1st Settlement	98·11

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug.	3 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd Aug.	3 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4 do.

SEEDS— Rs. a. p.

Linseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 6 4 6

Rapeseed.—Tone firm.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	Rs.	5	8	0 per cwt.
Yellow Cawnpore	"	5	14	0 "
Yellow Guzerat	"	5	14	0 "

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready... ... ... 6 3 6

Castorseed—Tone unchanged.
Ready... ... ... 21 8 0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi, 91 per cent.	Rs.	30	4 per candy
Club, No. 1	"	29	"
Hard, Red	"	22	12 "

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	strong.
Estimated sales	6,000 bales.
Imports	6,000 "

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·14 +3	5·09 +7	5·07 +7	5·06 +7
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl-May**	**May-June**
5·06 +7	5·07 +7	5·07 +7	5·07 +7

COTTON.—The local markets is firm, and there is more enquiry from shippers and miles for New Crop, and a fair business is reported. Exporters have bought Comras for December to February and fine M. G. Bengals for November and December. Mills are buyers of Khandeish and M. G. Bengal January-February and November respectively. Closing rates for Suttas are Rs. 221-1-2 for Good Broach and Rs. 170 1-2 for Fully Good Pengals, an advance of about Rs. 2.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger ..... Nil
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	88 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	96 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	105
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 15-16
Bar Silver	27 15-16

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole area. The barometer is in slight or moderate defect of normal everywhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature shows general tendency to rise in many places. The maximum varied from 103° at Jacobabad to 84° at Bangalore and Belgaum and the minimum from 79° at Negapatam to 62° at Indore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy in several places. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—Allahabad received nearly an inch Cawnpore about half an inch, and Bangalore a few drops.

Weather continues fine and settled almost everywhere and is normal for the season.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

TULLOCH—CLEMENTS—October 6, at St Paul's Church Poona, by the Rev E S J D'Alessir; Charles Arnold Tulloch Telegraph Department, to Laura, eldest daughter of H Clements, London.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLANCEY—October 5, at Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of D J Clancey, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a son.
ELLIOT—October 3, at Ethelwold, doughter, the wife of T M Elliot, of a daughter.
WALLACE—October 7, at Naini View, Naini Tal, the wife of Lieut-Colonel A Wallace, 27th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HOLE—DENT—September 22, at Mauritius, Capt Henry Lewis Hole, 19th Madras Infantry, eldest son of the late General Hole and of Mrs Hole, Sidcup, to Violet Helen, eldest daughter of the late Arthur Douglas Dent, and of Mrs Edwd. Lare Swatman Bexley, Kent, and granddaughter of the late Admiral and the Lady Selna Dent.

DEATHS.

FATIMA—October 8, at Barh, the beloved wife of Syed Serajul Huda, and only daughter of A Ahmed, C S, Collector and Magistrate of Birbhum, in her 19th year.
WALLING—October 9, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Henry Walling, late of the Assam Co, aged 66 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m. Sun sets, 5h. 38m. High water 6-14m. 6-36a. Low water, 1-3a.
Municipal Corporation ¶3 p. m.
Presidency Mills Company, Marine Street, 2 p. m.
Orient Club, Annual General Meeting, 6 p. m.
Arrival of the Plassy.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15 o'clock.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A four horned antilope (Tetracerus quadricornis) has been presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. Ruschordas Goverdhandas.

ARRIVAL OF HORSES.—The Bombay and Persia S N Company's steamer Ahmadi which arrived in Bombay harbourv esterday from Busreh brought 398 horses.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Aden, Egypt, and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Italian s. s. R. Rubattino will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 11 a. m. to-day.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per extra s. s. Ischia will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p. m. on Saturday the 17th instant.

ALLEGED SUTTA-GAMBLING.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane charged Viththal Kachra, thirty-five other Hindus, and a Parsi with gambling in Shaik Memon Street. In consequence of warrants issued by the Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Sloane with Inspectors Power, Sullivan and Favel and a party of policemen raided the shops of Viththal Kachra, Ramchandra Dharam, Harkhand Kapurchand and Bonram Ghasiram and took charge of books moneys and documents in the shops. The case for the prosecution was that the accused were speculating on the number of bales of cotton likely to be sold in Liverpool on a certain day. The bets were decided according to telegrams of sale received on the evening of that day. There were other speculations relating to opium and other articles also. Mr. Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared for Burakchand Kapurchand and twelve others, and applied for the return of such of the account books documents and valuable securities as were not connected with the charge, to Messrs Mulla and Mulla, solicitors. After some discussion the Magistrate ordered that such books as Mr. Sloane thought proper to be returned should be returned to Messrs Mulla and Mulla after initialling them. On applications from Mr. Kapadia, pleader, and Messrs Moos and Kange, solicitors similar orders were made in connection with the other accused, and the hearing was adjourned.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' DECISIONS UPHELD.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the High Court on Friday, heard appeals from and applications for revision of the decisions of the presidency magistrates in the following cases. The application for revision in the last-mentioned case was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 24th September last, convicted Govind Rama Mochi of theft, with two previous convictions for theft, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive twenty stripes. The accused pleaded guilty before the Magistrate and also admitted two previous convictions for similar offence. It was just three months since he was released from jail. Their lordship projected his appeal.

The same Magistrate, on the 19th September last, convicted Edoo Mutekhan of cheating and thereby inducing delivery of property, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Accused pleaded guilty before the Magistrate. He took advantage of the blindness of the complainant, who was about to start on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and on the pretence of getting him tickets for the voyage to Jaffa, handed him Post Office forms for value payable parcels, inscribed Bombay to Jaffa. Having thus got the money he was about to abscond when arrested. It was a heartless case of cheating. Their lordship rejected the man's appeal.

Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas. Third Presidency Magistrate, on the 21st September last, convicted Ramjee Kanjee Lohana of robbery, and sentenced him to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. It appeared that on the 3rd ult. the complainant was passing along Gulalwady, when he happened to meet a woman, Bachubai, on the road. She asked him to go along with her. Complainant walked with her as far as the Thakordwar road. They got into a room of a house there, and were sitting there with the door locked from inside, when somebody knocked at the door from outside. Bachubai opened the door, and accused and one Samat, who had not been arrested, walked in. One of them assaulted Bachubai first, and then both assaulted the complainant and made away with some of his ornaments, chaining the door from outside. The complainant thus remained locked up for about a quarter of an hour, when the door was opened from outside, accused was searched on being arrested, and two of the complainant's ornaments were found wrapped up in a piece of paper which was tucked up in the dhoti near the waist. Mr. Sealy for the accused suggested before the Magistrate that there must have been a pre-concerted plan between Bachubai and Samat to rob the complainant. But the conduct of Bachubai in this matter clearly showed, in the opinion of the Magistrate, that she could not possibly have had a hand in this matter. Their lordships, on a consideration of an the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

The same Magistrate, on the 14th ultimo, convicted Bundia Ramjee Agri of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was convicted and sentenced. Their lordships summarily dismissed his appeal.

Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, on the 7th instant, convicted Aspal Thakursey of fraudulent use of a false measure and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. S. R. Bakhle appeared for the accused. It was urged before their lordships that the evidence was insufficient to bring home the charge to the accused; that the Magistrate had failed to notice that all the prosecution witnesses were members of the same club; that the paili No. 2 being in the shop, the lower court should have accepted the story of the accused, corroborated as it was by independent testimony; that the sentence was excessive; and that the ends of justice would have been met by a sentence of fine alone. Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, rejected the appeal.

IT is said that the pug's curly tail is to be put to a new use in Paris—to serve as a handle whereby the precious animal may be lifted by loving mistresses over muddy roads. An ingenious veterinary surgeon—needless to say of Transatlantic birth—scarifies the tip of the poor pug's tail, makes a slight incision in the skin at the back of the neck, and deftly inserts the tail into the wound, bandaging it carefully until the parts heal and the handle is completely firm. Thus not only does the tail preserve a graceful arch, but it is now as useful as it is ornamental.

ALLEGED COTTON FRAUDS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Luxmidas Naronji, a cotton merchant and muccadam, trading in the name of Sunderji Keshavji, appeared to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of 191 bales of cotton, the property of the firm of Dukeran Ramkuver, cotton merchants, in Bombay. Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Velinker, pleader, instructed by Mr. Pochkhanawala, of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandhy solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Lowndes, barrister-at-law, with Messrs. Kapadia and Dastur, pleaders, instructed by Mr. K. S. Captain, solicitor, appeared for the defence.

At the outset Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs Crawford, Brown and Company, solicitors, appeared for the Bank of Bombay and applied for permission to allow the bank to dispose of the cotton bales that had been hypothecated with them by the accused.

Mr. Lowndes mentioned that his client had property worth seven lakhs and a half of rupees with the bank, which was sufficient to pay off all his creditors, and that if an order was made restraining the bank from dealing with the bales it would go hard with his client who was the purchaser of the bales.

Mr. Davar objected to the application of Mr. Dunlop on the ground that if he succeeded in getting a conviction his client would be entitled to the bales.

The court made an order to the effect that the bales which had been indentified by the prosecution and were with the Bank of Bombay must be retained until further orders.

Mr. Davar, in opening the case for the prosecution, said the complainants were large dealers in cotton and commission agents. They received cotton from their up-country constituents and also bought and sold cotton on their constituents' account. The accused was also carrying on an extensive business as a "muccadum" and had a "jatha" at Colaba cotton green and also godowns at Colaba for storing both his own and his constituents' cotton. In January, 1903, the accused entered into an agreement with the firm of the complainant to act as their "muccadum" for the storage of their cotton on certain terms under which the accused was to charge the complainants four annas per bale for muccadamship including the jatha rent and from that he was to deduct one anna in the rupee for sukhdi. Under this agreement the complainants gave accused from time to time 283 bales of cotton which were stored by the accused in his godown in Bhaya Guille, Colaba. In usual course of business the complainant's firm sold 92 bales leaving 191 with the accused. Those bales were the property of the complainant and ought to have been at his disposal at any moment. The prosecution believed that the accused had speculated in cotton and had sustained heavy losses, with the result that they had now discovered that he had resorted to a scheme to raise money on somebody else's goods for which he had no right whatever, and in which he had no property. For this purpose the accused seemed to have gone to the Bank of Bombay and taken large loans from time to time from them in two forms—by cash credits and by fixed loans. Proceeding, Mr. Davar said he had reason to believe that at present there were six such bonds of the accused standing in favour of the bank. The arrangement the accused had with the bank was that he was to be allowed to draw to the extent of Rs. 90 per bale of new cotton and Rs. 80 per bale of old cotton. What the accused did was that he played entirely into the hands of the bank—the bank very rightly for the sake of their own security insisting on the bales being stored in their own godowns. Counsel submitted that had his client known that the godowns, where their cotton was stored were not the godowns of the accused, he would never have entrusted him with a single pound of cotton. He alleged the accused took all the bales of his client and put them into those godowns with the intention of increasing his drawing power from the bank. His client was kept in complete ignorance of the arrangements the accused had with the bank and all the circumstances under which he was labouring. When they heard of the accused being in difficulties they asked him to return their goods at once, but the accused could not do it. On inquiry they ascertained that the goods had been hypothecated with the Bank of Bombay who claimed the goods under their arrangements. They had also found on approximate calculations that the goods that were now in the possession of the bank were pledged by the accused to the bank which he had no right to do. Counsel submitted that the accused had dealt with the goods in a manner which he was not authorized to do and had committed criminal breach of trust in respect of the 191 bales of cotton. He hoped the accused's books of account would be the most valuable evidence in the case. The manner in which the inspection of the books had been withheld from them was the one that justified the prosecution in presuming that they must contain incriminating evidence.

Some evidence in the case was led, and the hearing was adjourned.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ISLAM.

A MEETING of members of the Anjuman-e-Islam of Bombay was held last evening at the school house in Hornby Road, the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebjee presiding. Mr. Talib Alli Najam read the report of the Anjuman for the last year, which has already been published. It was resolved that the report be adopted and 500 copies printed and distributed among the members and others. The Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebjee was elected president for the ensuing year. Mr. Carimbhoy Ebrahim was elected vice-president. The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim, and Mr. Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahid were appointed treasurers. Messrs. Kazi Kabiruddin and Faiz B. Tyebjee were nominated secretaries. The gentlemen composing last year's managing committee with a few alterations, were appointed the new committee, consisting of Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Amirudin Tyebjee, Adamjee Peerbhoy, the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebjee, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Cumroodin Amirudin, Khan Bahadur Daudbhai Musabhoy, Messrs. Fatteh Ali Shaik Ahmed, Haji Mahomed Haji Ismael, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismael, Haji Ismael Goolmahomad, Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Haji Sabu Sidick, Hakim Mahomed Dayam, the Hon Mr. Ibrahim, Rahimtula, Messrs. Kazi Kabirudin, Kazi Abdul Karim, Mahomed Husam Hakim, Mahomed Hasen Muckba, Mirza Mahomad Shirazee, Nawabzada Nusrula Khan, etc. Messrs. Currimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim were nominated auditors for the ensuing year. The chairman distributed money prizes, in connection with the Professor Rehatsek memorial fund, among the students of the Hindustani Madressa. The proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the retiring managing committee and the chairman.

THE P. & O. INDIA IN ROUGH WEATHER.

The P. & O. s.s. India with the Australian mails arrived at Colombo at 9 o'clock last night, says the "Times of Ceylon" of the 8th instant, having made a good run up. Very rough weather was encountered in the Australian Bight. One big sea broke in two the bridge leading from the hurricane deck to the fo'c'sle and it fell down the forward hatch. The next sea that came emptied itself into the first saloon and flooded the apartment just as the bugle was about to go for dinner. In attempting to avoid a big sea the ship's carpenter injured his knee.

The India is not expected to make the next homeward voyage to the Australian colonies, but will be sent to Bombay, whither she went on her last outward voyage.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort - Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	1
B Mandvi, Chookla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	2	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	3	1	12
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	15
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	9
Total	7	7	66
Total plague deaths to date	253,326	215,420	
Same date last year	21	20	120

INOCULATION

Statement of plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on 13th October, 1903:—

Oct 12th—Indore, 4,019 doses; Basim, 102 doses; Miraj, 105 doses; Poonch, 500 doses; Neemuch, 503 doses; and Sehore, 503 doses.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Zilah, 2,412 tons, Captain J Rees, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 3rd October, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 9 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

THE steamer Merlen Hall, 2,793 tons, Captain J T Prowse, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs Barclay, daughter and son as passengers.

THE steamer Akbar, 1,441 tons, Captain G Baldwin arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Aden 5th October with a general cargo and 61 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Ahmadi, 1,640 tons, Captain C Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 398 horses and 59 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain G T Johnstone, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Middlesbro, 7th September via Hull, with a cargo of coal and general and 1 passenger:—Mr Molony, Mr Twiss, Rev and Mrs Brown and 3 children, Mrs Warwick and 2 children and Miss Rogers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Quayle		Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 100			
Do No 102			
Do No 103			

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 14.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Investigator		Comdr T H Heming			R I
R I M S Dalhousie		Balfour	Berbera	13-10	R I M
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Ellora	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Culma	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Raffin	Colombo	11-7	E Tejbhoy
Banooora	2198	Hill			M M & Co
Kohinoor	1935	Mackinnon			T M & Co
N Macleod bq		Cafiero			Captain
Redhill	2504	Dowell			A Montebello
Valetta	2974	Palmer	Dunkirk		P & O Co
Africa	1302	Pigott			M M & Co
Tientsin	2555	Kenwick	Japan		P & O Co
Khalif	2219	Middleton			K Nixon & Co
Boscombe	3433	Taylor			K Nixon & Co
Secundra	1675	Lawe	Calcutta		M M & Co
Nereo	2412	Kovcocvic			W & A G & Co
Orissa	3525	Fry	Calcutta, &c		M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Banel			B & P S N Co
Hilarius		Sergent			N F M & Co
Reichstag	1319	Oswald	Zanzibar	22-10

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Do. Karachi, Sind.
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Bombay, July, 1903.

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The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1903.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

THE indisposition of Mr. Chamberlain at the present time is unfortunate. The late Colonial Secretary is no longer young and the extra exertion he will have to undergo during the Tariff campaign will severely try his constitution. At the same time his being temporarily laid aside will not be without its moral effect. If he should be restored to health in time to fulfil his engagement at Newcastle he will be received with a wild burst of enthusiasm, so greatly do north-countrymen admire the pluck which will make light of physical ailments when duty is to be done. The issue of Mr. Lyttelton's election address is timely. It makes clear the fact that it is not necessary to oppose Mr. Balfour while serving Mr. Chamberlain whose crusade has the countenance of his Majesty's Government. Mr. Chamberlain hopes to refer his scheme to the people in the very manner Mr. Lyttelton, as, for the moment, the mouth-piece of his colleagues, declares to be necessary. Indeed he began the operation a week ago, and if his illness prevents his carrying on the work so actively as he desires there are numerous other speakers who will step into the breach, and though they cannot hope for the success of their leader they will be able to carry on the work of educating the masses without which there is no hope of carrying his project. The publication of Mr. Jeyes' new life of Mr. Chamberlain is opportune, and will not be without its effect. People will read it more sympathetically and appreciatively while the subject himself is laid aside. "The best Secretary of State and friend the Colonies ever had" is the latest Seddonian description of Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Jeyes seems to arrive at a similar conclusion, though the work is "not one of those hasty books which are produced in response to a passing sensation," but a solid and dignified piece of work, conceived in the true historic method and carried out with judgment and impartiality. That is the pronouncement of one of the leading journals, which, formerly his supporter, now deems it necessary to part company and oppose his forward tariff policy.

Mr. Jeyes aims at strict impartiality, and that being so, he is bound to accentuate the fact that Mr. Chamberlain never was a party man in the strict sense of the word. One reason, he thinks, why some of Mr. Chamberlain's critics complain that he springs surprises on the country and others charge him with sheer want of principle, is that they do not realise how absolutely independent he is and always has been of any school of political theory. It is just there that the explanation of all Mr. Chamberlain's actions lies. The only true statesman is the man who collects and examines all the accessible facts and probabilities which together make up a question of the day. On them, and on them alone, says Mr. Jeyes Mr. Chamberlain forms his opinion. This he will fortify with such general principles as happen to accord with it. Show him that the data were wrong and he will reverse his own judgment. The usual and hitherto approved method among English statesmen, as Mr. Jeyes observes, is to start with a set of more or less abstract doctrines to concentrate attention on the facts that fit into them and explain away the others. The sound Liberal or the consistent Conservative thinks he has proved his case if he shows that "the course which he intends to follow harmonises with the historic axioms of the one party or the other—as though the Government of a nation were a game of Logic and the division of the parties corresponded with some eternal Dichotomy in Things." Mr. Chamberlain is not of these. For him neither political philosophy nor philosophical history has any attractions or terrors; and his unaffected indifference has been proved by his career. It is on this very account that partisans of the old school declared that Mr. Chamberlain had never thought out the fundamental principles of his political doctrines. Politics to Mr. Chamberlain are a supremely practical business to be dealt with other practical matters, according to the necessities of the occasion. "He is the antithesis to the great apostle of the old intense narrow, perfervid Radical School, in the expression as well as in the conception of his ideas." Once he has made up his mind as to the point he wishes to reach he goes straight at it; he has none of the academical dubiety, the moral misgiving which puzzle and annoy the earnest purblind partisan. He is the leader of the new school of politicians who makes for whatsoever things are right and whatsoever things are true.

Of Mr. Chamberlain's Scheme of Fiscal Reform Mr. Jeyes has, of course, much to say. He believed his principles with regard to Political Economy have always been somewhat fluid. He never accepted the whole Cobdenite doctrine as conclusively established and beyond criticism; but until a few years ago by training and association, if not by deliberate intellectual choice, he had always been a strong supporter of Free Trade, and sometimes spoke with acrimony of those who impugned that system. As is shown, in 1881, in the House of Commons, opposing the proposal to retaliate on foreign sugar bounties, Mr. Chamberlain said: "He could conceive it just possible that under the sting of great suffering strange remedies might be tried, and some time or other people might be found foolish enough to tax the food of the country. If that were done the recurrence of depression would be the sequel for such a state of things as we had never seen since the repeal of the Corn Laws. . . . The tax on food would mean a decline in the value of wages, certainly in their proportionate value—wages would purchase less. It would mean an increase in the price of every article produced in this country, and the loss of our foreign trade which was so valuable." Since those words were spoken Mr. Chamberlain has found salvation. Times are altered and the remedies which might reasonably have been tried twenty years ago. Mr. Jeyes tells us that Mr. Chamberlain's change of view though only definitely ripening since he went to the Colonial Office and became acquainted with the foreign protectionism and the feeling in favour of reciprocity in some of the colonies. Mr. Chamberlain's governing passion, in the words of Mr. Jeyes, is one that no consideration of self-interest or even public advantage can control; it is "what may be called a graduated patriotism—devotion to the City which he has helped to construct and adorn, and which has always supported him throughout the vicissitudes of his career; devotion to the country which he believes to be incomparably the best and finest in the world; devotion to the Empire which he hopes to consolidate, and with which he desires that his name shall be imperishably associated."

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN THE PRESIDENCY.

THE annual Police Administration Report for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1902 makes a somewhat belated appearance. But the report loses nothing in interest from those of previous years by the delay in its publication which the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. J. E. Down, ascribes to the late submission of the Commissioner, Central Division's report. A notable feature of the report is the decrease in the total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences in 1902 as against the previous year, the figures being 135,980 and 142,092, respectively, a net decrease of 6,112 cases. Examining figures by Divisions the Central Division and Southern Division show a decrease of 5,672 and 5,077 cases, respectively. In the Northern Division Crime rose from 35,547 to 40,054 cases in 1902, an increase of 4,507. In Sind the figures have remained almost stationary, showing 25,244 cases for the year under report as against 25,237 in the preceding year. On Railways the figures have slightly gone up from 4,106 in 1901 to 4,229 in the year under report. In explanation of the increase in the Northern Division the Commissioner remarks that Police interference could have been avoided in a large number of cognizable cases, had the Magistrates closely examined the complainants, and hopes for an improvement in this respect in the next year's report as a result of orders issued to the District Magistrates in pursuance of a recent Government Resolution. It is noteworthy that out of 129 cases referred to the Police in the Northern Division only 11 ended in conviction. In the Southern Division out of 492 cases so referred for investigation only 45 ended in conviction, and the Commissioner commenting on this remarks: "This is indicative of want of careful examination by Magistrates of complaints before sending them to the Police." This defect was pointed out by him last year, but no attention seems to have been paid to it. "Maliciously False" cases amount to 950, showing a decline of 32 cases as compared with the previous year, the largest number being in Sind, viz., 369 as against 457 in the previous year. The Northern Division accounts for 113, the Central Division for 287, the Southern Division for 162, as compared with 167,199, and 142, respectively, in the previous year. There is a slight improvement in the measure of success obtained by the Police in dealing with cases before the Courts in 1902. Altogether 20,157 cases were disposed of by trial, of which 16,240 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 80·56 as compared with 79·38 in the previous year.

Turning to more important heads of crime it may be observed that out of 350 real cases of murder and cognate offences for disposal 331 were brought to trial, and convictions were obtained in 56 per cent. as against 55 in the previous year. The highest percentage is 66 on Railways while the lowest is 47 in the Northern Division. Under dacoity, with fewer cases to deal with, the Police have been distinctly more successful, the average percentage of convictions to cases tried in the whole presidency having improved from 58 to 77 per cent. To this improvement the Northern Division contributes a rise of 11 per cent., the Central Division 28 per cent, and Sind 15. The Southern Division shows a falling off from 65 to 45. Among classes addicted to crime Kaikadis, Bhils, Kolis, Pathans, and Chapperbands are mentioned as having given trouble. In this connection the Commissioner, Northern Division, observes that criminal classes as such are not found in his Division nor has there been any influx of criminal classes and suspicious foreigners noticeable in any district during the year, though it is believed some of the house-breakings in Thana were committed by such persons. Among the resident criminal classes a few bands of Kolis were active in the Ghat Talukas of the Nasik District, but were broken up by an officer placed on special duty in this connection. The Commissioner, Southern Division, refers to Pathans in Belgaum, Chapperbands in Bijapur, Kaikadis in Bijapur, Dharwar, and Kolaba, Katkaris and Kolis in Kolaba as having given trouble. In Bijapur a gang of Kaikadis was responsible for seven of the heaviest dacoities committed during the year under report. The salient features of the year's crime and work may be summarised as follows:—(1) In Khandesh the operations against dacoits were brought to a close by the capture of the dacoit leaders, Arjunia, Himtya, and Vishram, and by the capture and disposal of their gangs. (2) The suppression of dacoity in Nasik by Mr. Priestley who succeeded in accounting for 15 of the gangs who had committed during the year eleven dacoities, six murders, one robbery, and one theft. (3) The capture of Daji Vithu Sinde, a Maratha, who with others went into outlawry and committed several murders in the Poona District. (4) The capture and escape of sixteen Miana outlaws in the Ahmedabad District most of whom have since been accounted for.

JAPANESE TRADE.

GREAT Britain's position in the Far East is becoming more and more insecure so far as her trade is concerned. In China there are some who say that this is due to the apathy and inactivity of her merchants, and in Japan the change which is going on is entirely owing to the energy of the Americans. Taking the imports first we find that ten years ago, the United States sent goods amounting in value to just over £609,000 and Great Britain's share of the market was worth £2,793,000; these two figures being, respectively, equal to 6·95 and 31·68 per cent. Since that time the total value of Japanese trade has been trebled, but the United States now claims £4,865,282 or 17·9 per cent., and Great Britain £5,036,402 or 18·53 per cent. In the last ten years the value of American trade has steadily increased, and British Commerce has just as steadily declined. We get some idea of the reason of this unsatisfactory state of things from a paper recently written by the American Consul-General at Yokohama. Naturally this official is inclined to take a rosy view of American trade developments in the country but one is bound to accept his figures. There can be little doubt that the Americans have the run of the market in respect of electric light apparatus, electric motors, and fire engines and pumps, flour, sole leather, kerosene, and lubricating oil, and various other important commodities. If this were all there would be little need to despond, for the manufacturers of Great Britain have had to concede the palm in respect of these commodities in other parts of the world. There is a danger, however, that other important branches of trade will be lost unless more activity is demonstrated by the British maker. Thus last year for the first time in Japan the United States overhauled Great Britain in respect of steam boilers, engines and telephones and if American merchants continue to persist in their efforts the Consul thinks they may capture several other lines. The great expansion of Japanese trade which has occurred recently by no means indicates the extent of the possibilities of the country. The many industrial undertakings now in progress of development will allow the exporter increased scope for trade as the years go by, and a further decline in the figures relating to British Commerce would be a reproach. In 1897 the figures reached their zenith. The Japanese in that year took from Great Britain trade the value of which was six and a half millions sterling. With the exception of the statistics of the year 1900, which was exceptional both for England and America, the figures relating to British imports have declined with a rapidity which is somewhat startling. It is interesting to note that England's imports from Japan are on the increase. The question of competition, however, does not arise upon that point.

THE CROPS IN INDIA.

WHEN the latest crop reports were received rain continued to fall throughout the greater part of India, and the condition of the crops was, as a rule, very good. In Madras there is now plenty of water for irrigation, but the recent floods, especially in the districts of Kistna, Godavari, and Tanjore have caused a considerable amount of damage. Otherwise the standing crops are thriving. In Bengal more rain is still required in a few districts. The winter rice crop is doing well generally. Cultivators are dividing their labours between the preparation of the land and the harvesting of the early autumn crop. Reports received from the United Provinces are also very satisfactory. Recent falls of rain have been heavy, but further supplies are still needed in Garhwal, Muttra, and Agra. Harvesting and weeding are in operation. Sowings have been commenced, but owing to the heavy rain ploughing has been retarded in some districts. The picking of cotton has commenced in Hissar in the Punjab, where the condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally good. Some damage is reported in a few districts owing to the presence of locusts. Continuous and excessive rain has caused injury to the crops in the Central Provinces, and rats and grasshoppers have also been responsible for some damage in that area. Agriculturists are engaged with the harvesting of early millets and the preparation of the land for the spring sowings. At the time the report was written these operations were being retarded by continuous rain, and a break with sunshine was much needed. The cultivators of India are very busy with the normal operations of the season, and except in Malwa, Bhopawar, and Indore, where slight damage has been occasioned by vermin and rain, the condition of the crops is very good. Prospects are also good in Mysore. In Hyderabad the crops have suffered in some areas owing to heavy rain, in Rajputana the outlook is satisfactory, and in the North-Western Frontier Province also the crops are thriving. All over India prices are either falling or are stationary with a tendency to fall.

WE learn on authority that in all probability the opinion of the Government of India on the tariff question as it affects India will in due course appear in some official document.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dolha Railway for the week ending 29th August amounted to Rs. 1,042. The total earnings from 1st July to 29th August were Rs. 11,034.

LORD KITCHENER and the Members of Council, the Secretaries of Government, and the leading official lights, are all expected to be present at the Viceroy's farewell dinner to Sir Walter Lawrence on the 26th instant.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 29th August amounted to Rs. 6,729, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 4,336. The total earnings from 1st July to 29th August were Rs. 67,940, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 9,953.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 29th August amounted to Rs. 2,124, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 135. The total earnings from 1st July to 29th August were Rs. 19,862, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,297.

A CORRESPONDENT from India has sent the "Malindi Observer" the following circular:—"Kaloo Khan Khansama who was very famous in Mozufferpur, Madhubani, and others for supplying last thirty years finest cocks and hens and their dear eggs to Sahebs of all manner from the Magistrate to ticket-collector, has going to held and is holding some cockfight tournament in his broken-legged old age, for the entertainment of folly sahebs and secretly habisted neck tied Bengali gents, who delights in private and confidential birds and their said dear little eggs. Fee five rupees at Saheb's home, and two rupees home here Barouni junction. Excellent fighting-cocks. Turkey cocks fight with snakes! Come one come all with money bag! Entirely new fashion cock fight not that petty picking generally sahebs seen; but cock No. 1 will kill cock No. 2 in five minutes! Fighting cocks for sale also; onorabool hen pecked cocks on hire or sell. Also shikaree hawks and cobras for tames or flesh Your same old Kooloo Khansama, cock fighter Barouni Junction, via Mokameh Ghat."

A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION.

THE GROWTH IN POWER OF THE ENGLISH MIDDLE CLASS.

BY R. FLETCHER ROBINSON.

THE world has always laughed at us for our thanksgivings that we are not as other nations are. Yet we have cause for our self-satisfaction. Nations who are emotional, who rush to extremes, fall into errors from excess of zeal. We may be stolid folk, slow moving, anxious as elephants to tò try each bridge before we trust ourselves upon it; but, having once made up our minds we move steadily onward towards reform. It takes a great deal to stop us at the times—more, indeed, than most people imagine until they try.

The French would have been playing at revolution had they suffered the early disasters of the Boer war. The Kaiser would have sent a hundred people flying in disgrace on the report of the War Commission. The American caricaturists would have jeered the Board of Trade into progress and reform a dozen years ago. But we do not attack vested interests and venerable institutions with indecent haste. It would be gross bad form.

Yet scandals of mismanagement are not forgotten, writes Mr. R. Fletcher Robinson in the "Daily Express." They slowly collect, gathering strength with time, until, with due deliberation, something happens. There is no flare up, no street scenes, no shooting; but the men or the institutions that have offended go—and they do not come back again.

Lord Rosebery went out into the provinces, and cried for "efficiency." His speeches were classic models for the young orators in places where they debate. Unfortunately he did not tell us how to be efficient. He expressed a pious opinion, and left it at that. Maybe he feared to tread on social toes or to alienate friends and relations by being too particular in his denunciations; maybe affairs were so serious that he did not know where to begin. But whatever was the reason for his vagueness, he gave us no practical advice.

TRUE REFORM.

Those who regard the noble orator with a cynical eye declare that he keeps his ear very close to the ground, listening for the heavy tread of the British voter. Certainly his cry was suited to the times.

"Efficiency" is becoming more than a popular catchword to the people of this country. It has entered into politics, into business, into the Army and Navy, and many other Governmental dust holes where the map and scrubbing brush are held to be signs of political chaos. It is bringing about a peaceful revolution, such a revolution as is only noticed by historians after all is over.

And the revolution consists in the demand of the middle classes, men of practical business ability, for a hand in the direction of the affairs of the nation.

The Conservative party to the present day and the Liberal until twenty years ago were under the command of great political families. These families ruled almost as if by right divine. At election times they brought up their forces as the Scottish chiefs called out their clans. The victorious leaders distributed the Ministry between themselves as the spoils of war. The duke's interest was satisfied by giving Lord William the War Secretaryship, the earl and his following were content with the Foreign Office, and so on. The middle class grumbled now and then, but, having been taught to know their places accepted the situation as a part of the British constitution.

IN THE PAST.

As it was with politics, so it was with the Foreign Office, the Army, and the Navy. They were aristocratic methods of earning a living, and as such, the higher posts were reserved for the great families. Now and again a middle-class genius pushed his way into the sacred circle, but his behaviour was considered almost an impertinence by the wives of his titled comrades and colleagues.

No one whispered the word efficiency. For a man cannot be born to brains, though he can be to most things else in a socially ordered world. Unusual ability was, therefore, regarded as something almost plebeian.

These statements are not absolute, but in the main correct. There were statesmen (as Disraeli and Mr. W. H. Smith) who made their names honoured by the nation. But the great families for years regarded them askance as something dangerous and abnormal. We are told how Sir W. Barttelot expressed his fear that Mr. Chamberlain, newly elected for Birmingham, would "approach the table making a 'cart-wheel' down the floor as ragged little boys disport themselves along the pavement when a drag or omnibus passes.' It was considered revolutionary by the old Tories that a Midland manufacturer should find his way into the House at all. Receive office? Impossible. They would have roared at the suggestion.

But the peaceful revolution had begun though they did not know it, being by descent rather near-sighted.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain was efficient. Each step in his career proved it. He was a practical business man. The efficient men in the House drew to him. The great middle class—upper and lower alike—the workers, the thinkers, the toilers, the shopkeepers, clerks, manufacturers, engineers said "Chamberlain is the best man." They began to see that a coronet and a castle were not absolute necessities for a statesman. It was all very heterodox, of course, but there it was.

So Mr. Chamberlain rose to power, and the great families took him as an ally, trusting that, like Lord Beaconsfield, he would be turned into a defender of their rights and privileges. But, unfortunately for them, this was not the case. For Mr. Chamberlain had no patience with blunders and muddlers though of the bluest blood obtainable at the moment. The men he advanced were of ability whether they were highly or lowly born. The revolution was under way.

And so matters stand to-day. It is well known that certain of the young aristocrats in the Conservative party are more bitter against him than even the oldest fogeys of them all. They see that rank alone is not likely to secure them office; that practical ability is considered more highly than social influence. Therefore, they rejoice at the opportunity these new proposals of Mr. Chamberlain have given them to break from him for ever.

It is also an open secret that the forces of the great families are labouring hard to win places for their nominees in the new Cabinet. They are protesting against the Chancellorship of the Exchequer going to Mr. Austen Chamberlain; they are indignant that so well-connected a person as Mr. Brodrick should be ousted by Mr. Arnold-Forster.

As it is in politics so it is with branches of the public service. The Foreign Office, it is true, remains to the great families; but the nation is beginning to growl over that ancient but highly respectable institution.

In the Army and Navy terrible things are happening. The hearts of peeresses are in a flutter of indignation. Efficiency, forsooth. Why, they have given the post to a man who cannot afford to play polo, and thrown over dear Lord Tommy, who is the apple of the duke's eye. They do not really know what will happen to the country after that.

The opposition of the great families has gathered itself into an attack on two of the finest men in the Empire to-day—the soldier Kitchener and the sailor Fisher. They are neither of them members of the social clan. They are just keen, businesslike, middle-class men. Lord Kitchener is fairly safe in India, think the great families, but if he should return? Heaven knows what he might not do at the War Office. It is believed he is proof against the sweetest smiles of the smartest ladies. How can snug little appointments be won for masculine social successes if that be true.

Sir John Fisher has been working for naval reform with a stern energy that only those in the inner circle at the Admiralty know and appreciate. He is winning, too, despite the influences against him. But the war is not over yet. Good luck to him in the future.

The peaceful revolution which may yet bring salvation to the Empire has begun; it is well advanced, but it rests with the nation to see it through.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FISCAL FIGHT.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN INDISPOSED.

THE CONTEST AT LEAMINGTON.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

Mr. Chamberlain is confined to his bed with a sharp attack of gout, but hopes to be able to speak at Newcastle on the 20th instant.

In the electoral address of the Hon. A. Lyttelton, whom the Liberal Cobdenite, Mr. Berridge, is opposing, he says he approves the Tariff proposals of Mr. Balfour and Mr Chamberlain, including Colonial preferential rates, though it will be necessary first to refer the latter to the people.

LORD ROSEBERY AT SHEFFIELD.

CRITICISM OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PLAN.

HYPOTHESIS AND ASSERTION.

EXPERIMENTS THAT HAVE FAILED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Sheffield, contended that Mr. Chamberlain was the real head of the Government.

Retaliation and colonial preference were, he said, experiments that had been tried in the past and abandoned, because of their impossibility. Everything in Mr. Chamberlain's plan was hypothesis and assertion, and the prospect of worse relations with Germany, France, Russia, and United States was not alluring. Mr. Chamberlain's policy might engage us in a battle with the whole of the civilized world.

Lord Rosebery held that Free Trade had not failed but succeeded. Mr. Chamberlain's proposal would tend to dissolve the union of the Empire.

THE RECONSTRUCTED MINISTRY.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

Lord Londonderry has been appointed Lord President of the Council in the place of the Duke of Devonshire.

BYE-ELECTION AT FAREHAM.

The bye-election at Fareham is due to the appointment of Mr. Arthur Hamilton Lee as Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

A BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

A Russian official, M. Kaloykoff, and two officers have left Askabad for the Afghan frontier to fix boundary posts in concert with the Afghan delegates.

THE CONGO QUESTION.

The King of the Belgians is in Paris in order to see President Loubet and King Emanuel to enlist their sympathies for arbitration regarding the situation in the Congo raised by the British Note of the 25th June.

STRIKE RIOTS IN FRANCE.

PROPERTY SERIOUSLY DAMAGED

The textile strikes in Northern France culminated in serious rioting at Armentieres yesterday. The strikers sacked several business houses and endeavoured to set fire to the Banks.

The troops were called out and cleared the streets with difficulty.

SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

ITALIAN CRUISER FOR CHINA.

The Italian cruiser Puglia at San Francisco has been ordered to strengthen the Italian Squadron in the China Seas.

KING OF ITALY'S VISIT TO PARIS.

LETTER FROM THE TSAR

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The King and Queen of Italy started this afternoon for Paris where elaborate preparations have been made for their welcome.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken for their Majesties' journey and their stay in Paris.

The Chief Aide-de-Camp of the Tsar intercepted King Emmanuel en route, and delivered an autograph letter from the Tsar regretting being compelled to postpone his visit to Rome.

THE CESAREWITCH.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

The following is the result of the race for the Cesarewitch:—

Grey Tick	1
Zinfandel	2
Burses	3

ANGLO-FRENCH ARBITRATION TREATY.

The Anglo-French Arbitration Treaty has been signed. It provides for submitting to The Hague tribunal questions of a juridical character on the interpretation of Treaties provided they are of no vital interests or affecting the honour of either involved.

THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 14.

The Viceroy and staff arrived at Simla to-day from the tour in Kumaon. They travelled by the new Simla Railway from Kalka to Solon doing the remaining thirty miles by tonga.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM POONA.

POONA, OCTOBER 14.

An advance party of three officers and 516 non-commissioned officers and men of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry left Ghorpuri troop-siding for Deolali this evening under the command of Captain Pearson. A large number of people were present to see them off. The headquarters will leave on the 24th instant.

PLAGUE IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 14.

A wealthy Metappoliem merchant arrived in Madras with his wife and family on the 5th instant. The woman was found suffering from plague on the 10th instant, and was removed to the Egmore Plague Hospital where she died two days later. The contacts under observation in the Segregation Camp are doing well.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 13.

The formation of two companies of the Royal Garrison Artillery into heavy batteries provided with bullocks is notified in the Indian Army Orders. The four existing heavy batteries are in future to have horses for guns, and first line of ammunition-wagons and bullocks for the remainder. Both sets of heavy batteries will have five British officers each, namely, one Major, one Captain, and three Subalterns.

Captain Crocker, Royal Munster Fusiliers, and Captain Fox, Royal Irish Rifles, have been nominated for appointment to the Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant Loch, 3rd Gurkhas, becomes Commandant of the 1st Nagar Brigade.

The hired transport Nankin, conveying 253 Mounted Infantry ponies with establishment of syces, etc., will sail for Berbera from the Jetty Shed Prince's Dock, on Friday, the 16th instant. One special train, conveying 161 ponies from Umballa will arrive at the Jetty Shed, Prince's Dock, at about 10 a.m. to-morrow. The second special train, conveying 92 ponies from Fategarh, will arrive at the Jetty Shed at out 10 a.m. on Friday.

Major the Hon'ble T. W. Brand, 10th Hussars, has been attached to the 2nd Army Corps for duty pending absorption.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieutenant the Hon'ble G. W. Foljambe, 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and Second-Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. A. Annesley of the 2nd Battalion.

Captain C. W. Crichton, 10th Hussars, has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to embark for India to rejoin his Regiment.

The following officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps have been nominated for service in the Bombay Command:—Captain R. M. Cooper vice Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Stuart, tour expired; Captain D. O. Hyde, vice Major A. E. Morris, tour expired; Lieut-enant R. Rutherford, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. Battersby, tour expired.

Lieutenant H. M. Davidson, 36th Jacob's Horse, has been granted leave out of India for one year on private affairs.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT PLASSY.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Plassy, under the command of Captain W. H. Haughton, arrived in harbour last evening from Southampton, which port she left on the 23rd September. She brought the 1st Oxford Light Infantry and drafts, consisting of 67 officers, 30 ladies, and 11 children, 13 warrant officers, 8 women, and 19 children, and 1,148 non-commissioned officers and men, 64 women, and 68 children. The troops will be landed at the Sassoon Dock to-day and despatched to Deolali in three special troop trains.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

VISIT OF H. H. THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, who is at present in Bombay, visited this institution on Monday afternoon, and was much pleased with the work done there. His Highness was particularly impressed with the ability shown by a young lad of 14, who composes extempore lines in verses on any subject given to him, and has kindly given Rs. 120 for a scholarship of Rs. 5 per mouth to be given to the boy poet tenable for 2 years, as also Rs. 15 for distributing sweets among the students.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE NASARWANJEE NOWROJEE SURTEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. His lordship granted an extension for two months.

RE EBRAHIM FATTA.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which his lordship granted.

RE DHANJISHAW FRAMJEE BANKER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order and leave to amend the schedule. His lordship granted the application and extended the time for one month.

RE LALLJEE NATHU THAKAR.

On the application of Mr. Rustom Wadia the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE VITHALDAS ALIAS CHATURBHUJ MEGHJEE.

Mr. Jehangir Davar, for the insolvent, asked for two months' extension of the interim order with liberty to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE MAHOMEDALI GULAMALI.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order and leave to serve notices on the creditors.

RE NASARWANJI MANOOKJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a postponement of the hearing till the 11th November next. His lordship granted the application.

For the vacant post of a lavatory attendant at the Imperial Theatre, in Vienna, numerous offers arrived from members of the aristocracy, mostly impoverished widows. The successful candidate was the widow of a physician, who once had kept a private box at the same theatre.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

DISAPPEARANCE OF AN ANGLO-EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL.

London, September 29th—Mr. Basil Murray Smith of the Ministry of Justice at Cairo disappeared while on a voyage from Trieste to Alexandria by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Hapsburg. The vessel reached Alexandria. Mr. Murray Smith was missed on the second day out from Trieste.

THE TROUBLE AT BEYROUT.

The Brooklyn and the San Francisco, of the U. S. Navy, are still anchored in the roadstead of Beyrout. But their presence has not yet brought forward the would-be assassin of the American Vice-Consul. The recent disturbances took place two or three days after the arrival of the cruisers.

Mr. Richards, H. B. M.'s Acting Consul-General, has acted very ably in this affair to ensure the protection of British subjects assurance and encouragement to many.

It is of interest to note that the French Consul-General was the only one who went on boardship to say good bye to the dismissed Vali, to whose weakness the troubles are chiefly due.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

THE PRIMATE AND THE PRIME MINISTER.

London, September 27.—The Most Rev. Dr. Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England, in a letter to Mr. Balfour, expressed a churchman's anxiety for the suffering Macedonians.

The Prime Minister, in the course of a sympathetic reply, said that Turkish misgovernment and the oppression of Christians were not only questions of rival sects and nationalities who were not imbued with Western ideas of humanity, and who did not scruple to afflict each other. The revolutionary committees deliberately adopted provocative measures in order to create Turkish excesses and to enlist the world's sympathies.

Such methods, continued Mr. Balfour, were no more morally tolerable than Turkish misgovernment. The best hope of improving the situation in Macedonia was by European support to the Austro-Russian reforms. Great Britain had offered suggestions, but it was folly to forget that on some occasions two Powers were stronger for executive purposes than three.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Moldavia, Captain E. H. Gordon, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Abid Mr and Mrs A
Appleton Miss N A B
Aspinall Mrs and infant
Arnuit Miss
Arzando Mr Arthur
Barton Capt S T
Balfborie Mr J
Bradshaw Mr D J
Browne Mrs
Crase Miss
Campbell Mr and Mrs R L
Colson Lieut E
Desalls Miss
Duncan Mr M
Dyer Mr E
Dene Mrs
Evans Mr H I E and infant
Fotios Mr D A
Furneaux Mrs
Gardiner Mrs and 2 infants
Gauntlett Mrs infant and child
Gissford Mr C L R
Gardiner Mr R
Holmes Mrs A
Hawkes Mrs and child
Harriss Miss
Haswell Miss
Hartley Mrs
Hoosein Mr and Mrs
Hoare Mr H I
Jenn Mr W W
Jardine Mr D F
Jack Mr S M
Jessa Miss
Jesse Mr and Mrs W
King Mrs and child
Kidd Mrs F and 2 Misses
King Mrs H D and infant
Loudon Miss
Leeson Miss
Lory Miss
Malden Miss
Mackinnon Mrs
Moscardi Mr ann Mrs A
Monro Mr A V
McDonald Dr C J
Murray Miss S
Macdonald Mrs
Nocie Mr E W M and infant
Nolan Mrs A H
Perrow Mr A J
Palmer Mr and Mrs F G A
Pallitt Mr J
Parfrement Miss
Barrers Mrs E
Pike Miss L
Rhodes Mr and Mrs E, child and 2 infants
Rooke Mrs
Russell Miss
Rosskeppell Major
Ross Alston Mr and Mrs C
Story Miss
Seaal Maj J W
Springett Miss K
Smith Mr
Smith Mr and Mrs W J
Spence Mr J
Smith Mr V C
Scott Miss
Strange Mrs and infant
Thomson Capt J S C
Townsend Miss
Thomas Mr F E
Thothili Mr C
Webster Mr A T
Wilkin Mr and Mrs A L
Wilton Miss
Wollaston Miss E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Alexander Capt E W and Mrs
Ashe Mrs Beresford
Arburthnot Mr L G
Adams Miss G F S
Ayling Mr W B
Batelo Mr
Blyth Col and Mrs F A
Budden Mr and Mrs H O
Breton Miss F
Bonoman Miss
Benton Miss J
Bartlett Miss
Brown Capt S W
Bingham Genl
Banks, Dr Charles
Barry Major Collis
Barrett Mr J E
Brown Revd J Anderson
Bateson Mr H
Bass Lady Nuncan
Begga Prof and Mrs
Bates R G
Breslauer Mr M
Beatson Mr G B
Brown Miss A
Clark, Lady W O
Colton Mrs A S
Coutts Mr W G
Crosthwaite Mr and Mrs H L
Clutterbuck Mr and Mrs J H
Claverton Lieut Col and Mrs Napier
Clarke Mrs R
Cogswell Mr M J
Coates Lieut Col and Mrs
Camilleri Mr J W
Calogan Hal L
Chaffer Mrs
Cobbold Revd Mrs and Miss
Cooper Lieut Col L E
Croysdale Mr and Mrs
Carlton Mrs
Cameron Mr P E
Clarke Mr G B
Castle Stuart Mr and Mrs
Chambers Mr G A
Coleman Mr F M
Cadden Hon W
Collinson Mr
Dallas Mrs C W
Douglas Mr J
DeMello Mr C H
Drysdale Mr
Dunkin Mr
Dankes Lieut F C
Dennys Mr and Mrs E W
Deane Mrs and Miss
Debster Mr C G
Dobson Col E F H
Dubose Mr E
Elives Mr W
Ewid Mr and Mrs E B
Fagan Mr and Mrs P J
Forbes Lieut Col A W
Fitze Mr and Mrs J
Fletcher Miss
Fowle Mrs
Fox Strangways Mrs
Fox Strangways Mrs & child
Fraser Mr and Mrs E B
Fitch Mr
Ferrers M V M
Gallop Mr F
Goodman Mr R G
Graham Mr A S E
Gregory Miss
Greenstreet Capt C B
Gleazer Miss R G
Gasper Mrs
Harnett mrs and infant
Halsted Mrs
Hurry Mr and Mrs A E
Heyeock Capt C H
Holmes Mrs G V
Hynd Mr G
Hayman Mr J M
Hopman Mr and Mrs & child
Hills Mr C R
Henry Major Genl and Mrs G
Hauser Capt L A G
Hichens Mr L S
Haumer Mrs
Holleche Capt R
Hoda Mrs
James Major H
Jenkins Mr and Mrs
Kennedy Mrs
Keatch Miss M
Kreyer Mr and Mrs F A C
Kohl Mr and Mrs F
King Mr C M
Lockwood Mrs C
Lichtenstein Mr C
Limes Mr A
Lamont Maj and Mrs J O
Laski Mr and Mrs
Moss Mrs
Moncrieff Mr A L
Mullens Maj and Mrs A G
Macdonald Mr and Mrs T H
Maodona d Mr L W
Millar Maj and Mrs W H
Malan Mr and Mrs J
Marsey Mrs and Miss
Mathews Capt E A C
Morison Hon and Mrs Maclean
Maddock Miss
Maddock Miss
Morrison Mr W J
Maitland Capt
Martin Mr A M
Ormerod Lt Col A M
Oswald Lt Col V C
Phelps Miss
Prispoint Mr A E
Portman Mr F J
Phillip Mrs F A T
Pearce Mrs W R
Proes Mr and infant
Pallit Mrs
Palit Mr and Mrs L
Patrick Mr E H
Proes Mr E M
Rasch Lt F C
Richwold Mr D F
Ranny Mr and Mrs G H
Richards Capt
Robson Mr and Mrs S
Robertson Mr and Miss
Rainy Mrs Geo
Robinson Lt F W
Smith Rev E J
Shirtliff Mr T
Smith Mr A M
Satchler Mr and Mrs T
Smyth Revd J G
Stover Mr
Smith Mrs two Misses and maid
Stow Mr A M
Smith Capt L A
Smith Mr M L
Smith Miss G
Tullock Capt G S
Tonge Mr D
Thackery Mrs and Miss
Thorp Mr D
Thorp Dr B C
Talbot Mr F E G
Tabot Mr A W
Temple Mr J A
Thompson Mr and Mrs J
Thornton Mr E L
Thamis Mr and Mrs R J P
Tuck Mr and Mrs A N
Verender Mr A H
Witney Mr Frank
Wurmer Mr H R
Wetherell Mrs E W nurse and infant
Watd Mrs A
Walmsley and and Mrs
Whistler Lieut Col A G
Watter Miss
Watkin Col and Mrs and child
Wheatley Lieut L
Williams Mr J R
Wool Mr
Western Col and Mrs J I E
Yasuf Mr M
Young Mr and Mrs H G

After completing the investigations upon which he is now engaged at Simla Mr. Grant Burls goes on to Calcutta and Burma to consult the local Governments. At present it appears the average time taken to obtain Government stores through the India office is nine months in case of ordinary indents and three months in that of urgent indents and the object of Mr. Burls visit is to introduce greater expedition and also to arrange for larger local purchases direct by the departments concerned in India. He will not formulate his proposals until he has visited the principal centres concerned.

Six years ago Mr. Wildman, of Keal, Lincs, cured a large ham and resisted the temptation to eat it until some weeks ago. He then buried it in the ground, and after leaving it to mature for three weeks he dug it up and boiled it for twelve hours. The result is said to have been one of the tastiest hams ever eaten.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

WHISTLER'S PICTURES AND THE ACADEMY.

MR. BARRIE'S NEW PLAY.

A SINGER'S BOOK.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

The Art world is still in the doldrums, nor has its placid surface been perceptibly stirred by the Whistlerian breezes which some of the perhaps too zealous friends of the dead master have been trying to blow into a gale. It would be a pity on all accounts if Mr. Whistler's righteous animosities were allowed after his death to delay the national recognition of his genius. The insensate attitude of the Royal Academy may be taken for granted; so, too, unfortunately, must we admit the popular ignorance of art in this country. But those who argue that none of Whistler's work should be seen either at the Royal Academy or in the National Gallery are lending themselves to the party of retrogression, and are stereotyping the policy against which they mean to protest. Why should future generations be punished because the Royal Academicians of the past have consistently failed in their public duties? There can be no shadow of doubt that the section of the public which gives any thought to artistic subjects is now alive to the sins of the Academy. For that result we have to thank most of all those who have been Mr. Whistler's friends and admirers. But there are many other sections of the Public who do not read art criticism and who are still ready to pay their shillings at the turnstile; and there exists a great majority among artists who are eager to submit their pictures to the Academical jury. How, then, are these misguided majorities to be led into the light? Not surely by depriving them and their descendants of any chance of seeing the work of the master. One could not conceive a more complete vindication of Mr. Whistler's art than would be obtained by handing specimens of it on the walls of the Academy. Even the blindest of academical worshippers might be led into the paths of orthodoxy. Those of us who saw the Grosvenor Gallery Exibition of 1877 will not readily forget the effect of M. Whistler's Nocturnes and Harmonies as they hung, each one a point of new interest, among the acres of commonplace paint. To pass from Burne-Jones to Whistler was an education in itself.

Meanwhile, it is good news that Messrs. Obach promise for next month a practically complete exhibition of the etchings. In these, at least, Whistler's genius has received the beginning of the recognition that it deserved. Many things have happened since the exhibition, at the Fine Art Society, of that unparalleled "Venetian set," finely attuned by its background of lemon-yellow. The critics were mostly hostile, for they were face to face with new style of etching, and scratched their heads in vain for some basis of comparison. In the "Thames Series," as Whistler once said to me, he had used a convention that was not his by birthright; in the Venetian series he had invented a convention for himself. And if we are to judge popular appreciation by the prices in the sale-room the public has long since recognized the mastery of the artist and the futility of the critics. Mr. William Strang, who is going to America to lecture on Holbein, and to draw portraits of distinguished Americans in the Holbein manner, is reported to have been promised sittings by Mr. Chamberlain. If the rumour be accurate, we shall look with eagerness for the result. But which Mr. Chamberlain does Mr. Strang propose to draw? The question is necessary, for there are many Mr. Chamberlains. The Mr. Chamberlain, lately of the Ministerial Bench, the fertile theme of the caricaturist, is a very difficult Mr. Chamberlain from the Mr. Chamberlain of the public platform; and, if report be accurate, the Mr. Chamberlain of the family circle at Highbury is another Mr. Chamberlain altogether—to tell the truth, the caricaturists have dealt rather hardly with the ex-Colonial Secretary. A good deal of the familiar nose is unadulterated fiction, and the long upper lip with the hard smile on the tightly-close mouth is equally from the realms of fancy. When Mr. Chamberlain is not answering a discourteous interrupter, when, in fact, he is not up in the warpath with Sir William Harcourt or "O.-H." on the opposite side of the table, he has the habit of a very charming smile with which none of his maligners has yet dared to deal. If Mr. Strang can get Mr. Chamberlain as the genial man of the world, he will have performed a service to art and to fact.

A witty Parisian exquisite, M. le Comte Robert de Montesquiou, has been heard to fan his excursions into letters by claiming that at least he has succeeded among his aristocratic acquaintance, in elevating literature to the dignity of "un sport." Some such mission seems to have inspired Mr. J. M. Barrie in his later work. Since this raid from the Scottish lowland into Belgravia he appears to have been seized with an overmastering affection for what he makes the old Irishman in this play describe as the "dear, darling Saxon people," and (also like his old Irishman) to have combined that affection with a passionate desire to reform them. He has set himself to preach the crusade of the strenuous life in the best circles. A look round the audience at Wyndham's theatre on Thursday night might have convinced him that it was a pretty hopeless task. Seated in the stalls were men who had spent years of toil in striving to be in a position to affect, during their declining years, the idle blankness of expression which was the birth prerogative of their neighbours who could boast generations of fatuous ancestry. But they all laughed. Yes, they all laughed, certainly, and there comes Mr. Barrie's success as a playwright, which will possibly console him for his failure as a reformer. The stalls were delighted, as a fashionable congregation is delighted with a preacher who exposes social follies. Mr. Barrie's satire is never quite cruel enough to hurt, and the society drones of his audience may therefore contemplate his rather humiliating picture of themselves, with amusement at the fantasy of the conception, but without feeling the point of the arrow, and with a subconscious knowledge that Mr. Barrie's sympathy is with them after all, and that he will be just as willing to shake hands and—come to dinner. The satire runs easily off their backs, whether it is—as in "The Admirable Crichton"—the picture of their own humiliating inferiority to their valets, or as in "Little Mary" their torpid bondage to their stomachs.

For this is the theme of "Little Mary"—indeed, it is for this that "Little Mary" is itself (or hers if a politer synonym. The whole thing is a capital piece of intelligent footling, brightened with many witty lines, and—in its last act—some amusing farcical situations. This is its weakness. It is not until the last act that we really get to anything. And although, of course, the whole play depends on this, on making the denouement a tremendous sell for the audience and a tremendous joke for the author, the curiosity as to what the denouement is going to be is not quite sufficiently kept at fever pitch all through. It is just conceivable that—if one had not been paid to be there—one might have given it up before getting to the joke. This would have been a great pity, for it is an excellently good joke when one gets there. The whole of the last act the audience were rocking in their seats with laughter, and the applause at the end was vociferously enthusiastic. Certainly everybody will wait for the joke now. It is, in fact, strictly as a joke that the piece must be considered. Although it has a satiric basis, it is without any subordered scheme as "The Admirable Crichton." It is entirely irresponsible. Except for one admirable little comedy scene showing the mutual awkwardness and discomfort of a son and a father in each other's presence, there is no attempt at reality of character. It is just a joke. And the joke is that the English people eat too much, or, rather, the rich ones do. The poor people gorge on Sundays. The rich people every day. And if the poor did every day what they do on Sunday, there was the awful danger of their becoming as foolish as the best people. This is what Mora Lessy is sent into the great world to prevent. In the prologue, in the back parlour of a chemist's, we are shown her old Irish grandfather, who has elaborated his theory—disclosed at the end of the play—and filled three bulky tomes with it. In the first act we meet Moira, after six years' interval. She has now, by the use of the secret precepts contained in these volumes, and by talking about a medium called "Little Mary," whom she introduces to mystify her patient, and the professional physicians—and the audience, become a successful quack doctor. In the last act, after mysteriously curing her anæmic charge, and as mysteriously revolutionising the lives of the whole household, she explains her method, and her friends all leave her in disgust. The method is "stomach"—the English people eat too much.

When a singer writes a book on singing, we at all events should begin to know, possibly even with some precision how a vocalist thinks his art should be fulfilled. But the fact remains that it is undoubtedly a rare thing for a singer, however vocally articulate he may be to be also verbally articulate. Mr. Ffrangcon-Davies, however, who we believe has spent some portion of his time in literary outpourings on the subject of singing as well as in the actual realization of his more personal vocation, has done this rare thing: he has written and is on the point of publishing a book entitled, "Method and Reason in Singing." Now, the title is very significant, very suggestive but the fact is that method and reason are not quite everything in singing. They make enormously for the true preparation of an ambitious vocalist but they do not necessarily include the most important factor of all—inspiration. Mr. Davies would perhaps reply that he is writing for learners who may or may not possess inspiration. To such an answer one would have simply to say that without inspiration neither method nor reason matters and that it is somewhat hopeless to attempt to engraft either quality upon a vocal ambition that depends not on personality but upon outside considerations for its fulfilment. Nevertheless, Mr. Davies is so sincere an artist, and depends so much for his own part upon reason and method in all his successes that it may be taken for granted that his words will possess a distinct professional value. Is it unnecessary and superfluous to remind oneself of the fact that Mozart never wrote a treatise on the overture and that Richard Strauss has not yet issued a classical work on harmony? Still, Mr. Davies is in good enough company with Gluck, Wagner, and Berlioz. Gluck wrote prefaces, Wagner wrote gospels, Berlioz wrote inimitable causeries. Let us trust that Mr. Davies will raise reason to a level far too often ignored, and will make method appear possible even to artists of singing. Inspiration, after all, belongs to the gods.

It still remains astonishing that the name of Wagner has become so popular with what superior people call "the man in the street," and that therefore a concert chiefly composed of this musician's works should fill the Queen's Hall even to overflowing, as it did on Wednesday night. The programme was on the whole extremely interesting, the orchestral portion of the first part consisting entirely of overtures and preludes to various operas of the masters. Perhaps the most beautiful interpretation of the evening was that of the prelude to the first act of Lohengrin. Wagner's patient idea of creating a "crescendo" not for its own sake, but for the sake of the absolute music that inspired him, has never been realized by any musician save by him, and by him only in this particular opera. He attempted the same thing in the prelude to Tristan, which was also played; but, magnificent though that composition is, and deliberate as is its shaping, it nevertheless never at any moment fulfils the first fine careless rapture which is so beautifully noticeable in the earlier work. The prelude to Die Meistersinger was magnificently played. One says magnificently rather than exquisitely, because it is not easy to apply a delicate word to this gorgeous example of musical bluff; one uses such a phrase because from many points of view this overture is simply a "tour de force"; Wagner's genius alone kindled the scheme with which he set out into what may be called a personal and individual fire. We have no desire to provoke controversy over so everyday a matter as Wagner's music; but his enormous genius did at times run in the direction of almost stupefying his hearers by sheer cleverness; and the overture to Die Meistersinger is his "locus classicus" of that tendency. Mr. Ffrangcon Davies and Miss Winifred Ludlam were the vocalists of the evening. Mr. Davies sang that exceedingly dull song of Wagner's The Two Grenadiers, with spirit and intelligence, but even the fire of his desire could not make the thing anything but dismal. The fact was that Wagner, as he proved on two or three occasions of his career, was when shorn of his drama, deprived of the chief torch that kindled his genius. It remains to add that the Queen's Hall programmes are drawn up with such admirable and tactful significance that they practically constitute an educative musical influence to the numerous crowds who frequent them night after night.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The Bombay Gymkhana mounted sports were held last evening in the Marine Line Maidan. The following are the results:—

INDIVIDUAL TENT-PEGGING.

Horses.

Mr T Moore	1
Mr H S Symons	2

Ponies.

Mr Stabbold	1
Mr Graham	2

MOUNTED INFANTRY RACE.

Mr T Moore	1
Mr Campbell	2

JUMPING COMPETITION.

Horses or Ponies.

Mr Alston	1

TENT-PEGGING FOR SYMON'S CUP.

Mr Bryant	1

HORSE SCURRY.

Mr Robert's Vermouth, Mr S M McCausland	1
Mr Alston's Neptune, Owner	2

PONY SCURRY.

Mr R F R Cooke's Owner	1
Mr O G Owner's Banket	2
Mr H Gray's Florican	3

VISRAM EBRAHIM AND COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

BANKRUPTCY PETITION FILED.

HEAVY LIABILITIES.

Yesterday Messrs. Hassambhoy Visram and Hajibhoy Visram, trading with Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram in partnership, under the name and style of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Company, as general merchants and commission agents, filed their petition in the Insolvency Court.

The liabilities of the firm are estimated at Rs. 18,00,00), the outstandings being Rs. 1,25,000.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvents, applied to Mr. Justice Russell at the Insolvency Court yesterday for a provisional interim order, which was granted.

A man, fined at Mary'ebone for being drunk, was accused by the constable of thrusting some mint into his face. The offender explained that he wanted the constable to smell it. "Ah, but he thought it was mint sauce, and that offended him," said the magistrate.

There was displayed at the Commercial Hotel, 77, Whitechapel-road, a mushroom of gigantic proportions which had been found growing under an empty box in the garden of 22, Turner-street, Commercial-road. It is 17ins. wide, 9ins. deep, and weighed 5lbs. 6ozs.

BISHOP McARTHUR'S FAREWELL.

VISITATION AT THE CATHEDRAL.

HIS FINAL CHARGE.

Bishop McArthur held his second and final visitation in the Bombay Cathedral yesterday afternoon. The Venerable Archdeacon Scott and the Rev. Canon Hill were present, and clergy attended from all parts of the Presidency, among the number being: the Revs. G. Ledgard, S.P.G.; S. B. Lotlikar, St. John's Mission; Shridhar Shantwan Suryawanshi, C.M.S.; Edmund J. Jones, C.M.S.; L. B. Butcher, C.M.S.; Alfred Gadney, S.T.E.; D. K. Smith, C.A.S.; Thomas Davis, C.M.S.; Ruttonji Nowroji, C.M.S.; J. Henry Lord, A. E. Tovey, S.J.E.; J. B. Butlin, C.M.S.; J. Taylor, S.P.G.; Henry J. Smith, C.M.S.; G. Yesudian, C.M.S.; J. A. John, S.P.G.; P. C. Williams, C. & C.C.S.; P. H. Preston (Chaplain); A. H. Coles, S.P.G.; H. L. Bateman, S.P.G.; R. G. Jagtap, C.M.S.; S. C. Kurkade, C.M.S.; W. J. Bell, S.P.G.; A. Warby, S.P.G.; P. Grayden Jibbs (Chaplain); R. Hugh Gundry, R. G. Ledgard, S.P.G.; H. S. Nicholson, S.S.J.E.; W. Latham, C.M.S.; Edward S. J. D'Hessio (Chaplain); W. Manton, S.P.G.; A. Manwaring, S.P.G.; Richard S. Heywood, C.M.S.; J. W. Biscoe, S.S.J.E.; H. Powell, A.C.S.; C. King, S.S.J.E.; Keshri Prasad Shinde, S.P.G.; J. W. Kemble, W. Kennely (Chaplain); A. T. Sonawane, S.P.G.; H. S. Moore, S.S.J.E.; E. J. Elwin, S.S.J.E.; R. Traill, S.S.J.E.; J. A. Sellar (Chaplain); E. S. Smart, R. Dhawle, B. L. Salvi, C.M.S.; H. Mould (Chaplain); S. Leigh Lye, H. McNeile, H. W. Nelson, P. S. Grove (Chaplain); C. L. Rivington, Hon. Canon, and A. D. Henwood, C.M.S.

THE CHARGE TO THE CLERGY.

The Bishop, in the course of his charge to the Clergy, after referring to the circumstances of his resignation, said:—

I have desired to put before you the considerations which have occurred to my own mind in connexion with the step I have taken, I am anxious that no one should be "offended" by it in the Scriptural sense of that word. I can only say that I have taken a step involving much pain and worldly loss for the time being in the hope that it will ultimately prove the best. Whatever happens in the future I shall always be thankful that I have been permitted to work even for a few years in India. The call to come here was the greatest surprise of my life. I had never even dreamt of such a thing. I resolved to come after long hesitation, in much fear, and with a deep sense of insufficiency. The time spent in India has been profitable to me in many ways. I trust that it has not been altogether barren of good fruit to the Church and to Christianity in the Diocese and in India. To you, my brethren of the clergy, I owe a deep debt of gratitude for your loyalty, your cheerful co-operation in times of active work, your sympathy in times of sickness and disappointment, and for your evident desire at all times to respond to my wishes and to accept my methods and ideals. I hope that though our present relations be served a life-long bond of friendship has been formed between us. I trust that the work of the Diocese has not suffered loss through my enforced absence on two occasions for considerable periods in England. The presence of the Bishop is supposed to convey a certain inspiration and encouragement to workers. But I am conscious that the spirit of enterprize and zealous endeavour has never flagged.

NEW CHURCHES IN THE DIOCESE.

Three new Churches have been built. One at Tandulwadi in the Ahmednagar District, which was undertaken as a famine work and built chiefly from funds which I was able to supply. It is a substantial edifice and the interior is by no means uncomely. It has afforded great benefit and comfort to the earnest congregations of poor Christian people attached to it. Another new church has been built at Manmad, chiefly through the zeal and energy of the Rev. F. G. Macartney of the Church Missionary Society. This also was for the most part a famine work and employed a considerable number of Christians of the place who were suffering sorely from the hard times. It is suited for about 120 persons and has cost about Rs. 7,000. It is used both by the European and Native congregations of the Station. The most important building work accomplished in the three years is the new Church of the Resurrection at Betgeri-Gadag, erected chiefly by the offerings of a few friends of Canon Cecil Rivington, the Missionary Priest of the place in token of the admiration, esteem, and love in which they held him personally, and the value they attach to his devoted work for the Church in India, continued for nearly a quarter of a century, since his first arrival, without the break of a single visit to England. It is externally, for an Indian village church, a handsome and impressive building. The interior consists of an apse for the sacrarium, a chancel and a spacious nave, and resembles in some of its features though, of course, on a humble scale, the church of the Holy Name at Poona. It is also dignified, and in its own way imposing. I had the privilege of consecrating it in January, 1902.

NEW CATHEDRAL SCHEME.

You are aware that a scheme has been originated which, if it should obtain effect in the future, will overshadow all other church building works hitherto attempted in the Diocese; namely, the scheme for the erection of a new Cathedral. I need not now recapitulate the ground on which a Cathedral worthy of the city and the Diocese is an object of desire in the minds of many churchmen. If the undertaking were deemed practicable I cannot imagine that it would meet with any opposition. No adverse sentiment of any importance has yet declared itself. It is the case no doubt that the proposal has not been generally responded to. I have even heard it hinted that objectors have only refrained from expressing themselves because they are sure that the enterprise cannot go forward and that, if any definite action should be taken, they will let their objections be known. Without commenting on such an attitude I may be permitted to say that I think it improbable that the scheme will be lightly abandoned. It has many supporters who will be prepared to subscribe to the utmost of their power to accomplish what they believe to be a work for the honour of the Church and of the Christain religion in India. It is well known moreover that it is regarded with considerable favour in the native communities. Under such circumstances the generous co-operation of Government seems all that is now wanted to make it practicable. The present position of the matter is as follows:—The Committee appointed at the general meeting has applied to Government for a grant of the whole Crescent site on condition only of keeping the land unbuilt upon, and as an open space. At the same time they have asked to be allowed to retain the sale proceeds of the present site. This might produce, with subscriptions a sum of about four lakhs to start with, which would be sufficient to build the east end of the Cathedral, the transepts, and he bays of the nave. Ample accommodation for purposes of worship would thus be secured and the edifice could be completed as funds came in afterwards. If Government could see its way to assent to this proposal, I believe the scheme would immediately assume a practical shape, and as soon as it does this I am convinced that there is ample earnestness and enthusiasm in the minds of Bombay churchmen to push it forward expeditiously. I am indeed grieved that I shall be denied the privilege of lending a helping hand.

JOINT MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

One of the most gratifying events that has happened since the last visitation was the assembling, for the first time in the history of the Diocese, of a joint missionary conference attended by a large number of missionaries representing various societies and communities at work in our midst

of the Secretary of State a large increase of the European community would not necessarily justify an increase in the number of chaplains, and this is another reminder of the great desirability of organising voluntary support if adequate spiritual ministrations are to be furnished to the increasing numbers of our countrymen in India. Indeed it suggests very forcibly the probability that sooner or later a scheme for the reorganization of Government aid on some such lines as those sketched by Sir Theodore Hope may have to be considered. It is quite certain that the present system is adverse to the growth of voluntary subscriptions. Church extension on anything like an adequate scale seems to be impossible. Government will not depart from what is regarded as a constitutional principle defining and restricting its responsibility. Little, if any, more aid is to be looked for from Government, and it would seem that the only way in which it can be hoped that increasing spiritual claims will be met in future is by some more economical application of the funds allowed by Government for church purposes.

THE BISHOP'S CHAPLAIN.

Meanwhile we may be thankful that the duty of providing an adequate service of chaplains to minister to soldiers has been so clearly recognised by Government. Two of the seven chaplains added to the establishment have been assigned to the Diocese of Bombay, and it is the intention of Government that one of these should be attached to the Bishop as permanent domestic chaplain. I cannot doubt that this last provision will prove of real value to the Diocese. The Bishop urgently needs a resident clerical assistant to relieve him of routine correspondence; to do or superintend the doing of the clerical work connected with matters which from time to time the Bishop desires to organise; and to be an intermediary between the Bishop and the Diocese in many matters requiring special knowledge, which is seldom possessed by a layman. Though the number of Stations and Missions in the Diocese of Bombay is not great the correspondence is often voluminous, and many matters of importance take years to dispose of. It is necessary that letters and documents should be very carefully preserved and arranged and should be always accessible for reference, and unless a great deal of time is to be lost in explanations the chaplain attached to the Bishop must grow into the work as the Bishop himself does by manipulating it through a course of years. It is well known to you that during the greater part of my episcopate I have had to scramble for the services of a chaplain as best I could. For months at a time I have had no assistance whatever. My chaplains have constantly changed owing to the exigencies of the service. Only two of the whole number have remained with me for more than a few months and it has generally seemed more covenient to me to do the work myself than to explain again and again what is wanted to some fresh hand who has no knowledge of the history of matters with which he is required to deal. It is true that the Bishop has an office and a very efficient clerk at the Cathedral, Bombay, but it is impossible that much more than the Government work can be done by the Bishop's clerk and the Government work is a very insignificant element in the Bishop's administrative and episcopal correspondence. By far the greater number of the matters about which he has to think and to correspond arise outside of the Government chaplaincies. If the work is developing in a Diocese the correspondence of necessity increases. The possibility of orderly development depends very much on the assistance which the Bishop receives. The Bishop is the thinking machine, but, what he thinks about must be embodied and elaborated by the minds and hands of others. I am conscious that my own work has been prejudiced by lack of assistance. Another injurious circumstance is the necessity of constant movement from centre to centre and on tours through the Diocese from year to year. Under such circumstances it is impossible to secure easy access to important papers which may be required or may be called for during the part of the year which is spent away from Bombay especially as the excessive house rents in Bombay and Poona make it necessary for the Bishop to let his house during his absence. Constant work and method are necessary if business is to be kept in order. Most of the other Bishops in the Province have been enabled in some way or other to have a permanent domestic chaplain at their side. In Bombay this has been impossible during my episcopate. I look forward to a great improvement in the transaction of business when this necessary addition to the Bishop's Establishment is furnished to my successor. The second of our two additional chaplains will be available for general work. This I know will prove helpful in many ways. It may be possible to give more attention to outstations the necessity of combining chaplaincies for want of men to serve them will not so often arise, and there will be less anxiety than exists at present in granting privilege leave. The Diocese will, in proportion to the increase granted be better cared for than it is at present.

WORK AMONG T SOLDIERS.

The Secretary of State has once or twice referred to the temptations to which British troops are likely to succumb in India and he values the spiritual ministrations of chaplains chiefly as supplying a safeguard against these temptations. It must be very encouraging to chaplains to be assured that such practical importance is assigned to their work by the head of the Indian Administration. But the question can scarcely fail to arise in the minds of earnest men "how does my work as Chaplain reach the soldier and influence his thoughts, his feelings and his conduct. At what point do the duties for which I am responsible chiefly touch him? Is the address at parade services, or the visits to those in hospital or the occasional friendly walk through Barracks or the attendance at institutes and recreation grounds, etc., likely to do much in the way of safeguarding a soldier's life against temptation?" Now I attach high importance to the opportunity afforded by the brief Sunday morning address at the parade service. The utmost care ought to be devoted to its preparation. The address, and lessons sought to be conveyed, should be taught in the concrete as much as possible and pressed by vivid and simple illustration. I am convinced that a sermon to soldiers ought never to be read, but always spoken without notes, and that it ought to be fresh in the mind of the preacher, so that it may be delivered with fluency and enthusiasm. I know that soldiers will listen with enjoyment for fifteen minutes to a vivacious and earnest address at their parade service, and I see no reason why such an address should be curtailed to five minutes and bear the obvious stamp of a superficial and flimsy fragment. But even under the best circumstances, I believe that the moral and spiritual influence of sermons to soldiers is very limited and affects a small minority only. The same may be said with respect to sick visits to men in hospital. The question then arises how is a Chaplain to hope to exert moral and spiritual influence on the largest possible number of men. I believe that the best and most widely effective influence can come only from personal conduct and companionship. We never get into real touch with people through public ministrations. This can only be done through friendly intercourse, the opportunities for which I conceive to be a soldier's leisure time. I think the first business of a chaplain, who has an earnest desire to influence soldiers for good should be to inform himself accurately, with respect to the routine arrangements of the day, and to try as far as possible to keep himself free from engagements during the soldiers' leisure hours. It is essential of course that a soldier's chief temptations should be always present to an earnest chaplain's mind. These we are assured are intemperance, impurity, and gambling. Much good has been done in the way of suppressing intemperance by the "Royal Army Temperance Association." It is no longer matter of ridicule and reproach that a soldier should be a total abstainer and there is, we may hope, a steady growth of sentiment in support of temperance. The same cannot yet be said, I fear, with respect to purity, and I would earnestly commend to you the work of the "Army White Cross Association."

ANGLO-INDIANS AND CHURCH GOING.

THE DECLINE OF BELIEF.

The ministry to soldiers is only one part of a chaplain's duties though according to the intention of the state it is to be regarded as of paramount importance. There are however not a few stations in the Diocese in which there are no soldiers, or only a small number, and in which the congregations are chiefly composed of those engaged in civil, mercantile or Railway offices. In all congregations there is a large admixture of the latter element. It ought never to be lost sight of by chaplains that an unusually large proportion of Indian congregations are exceptionally intellectual and highly educated persons. It would be difficult indeed to find the same high level of intelligence in congregations in any other part of the world. We cannot fail to be conscious that the attendance at public worship shows a marked decline in church-going habits and that the present tendency is towards further decrease in the numbers attending from year to year. In this matter India is not, indeed, peculiar. The same tendency is observable in England and other countries. In India the question inevitably suggests itself. "Is the church to blame for the falling off of attendance on her ministrations? If so where does the fault lie? What have been and what are her defects and failures?" I should be sorry to exonerate the church from all responsibility for the deterioration which is certainly going on in the devotional practice of the Christian religion. It may well be that certain features in church life and worship have tended to diminish the confidence and favour of a certain proportion of Christian people. At the same time I am persuaded that the growing carelessness in the duties of religion which all must observe is not wholly or chiefly due to faults or shortcomings of church ministrations but is the product of many influences at work in our times. There is a great diminution in the weight allowed to authority and traditional sentiment in religion as in other departments of thought and conduct. The increase and diffusion of knowledge have created widely spread intellectual self-esteem. Few are disposed to recognise the claim of the official teacher to dictate to them in matters of belief or practice. Such I believe to be the mental influences operating everywhere and not least in India, where we minister to a highly-educated and cultured class. While far more powerful in its effect on religion than any of the things I have mentioned is the remarkable development in

THE APPETITE FOR PLEASURE

which is a strongly-marked feature of Indian life. The desire for pleasure, the determination to have it at all times and in all circumstances, Sunday and week day, is a masterful, irresistless passion among Europeans in this land. A large section of society especially perhaps the younger women, seem to live, for little or nothing else than to devise, to plan and to organise recreations and amusements in which they engage from day to day. It is a business, an enthusiasm, an excitement which goes on from season to season, brooking no interval, no hindrance, leaving no time for rest or quietness or the devotional duty of the historic Lord's Day. This is our problem. How are we to handle it? There is a great temptation, of course, to despair of being able to modify existing conditions by anything we can say or do. There is a serious danger lest we should in some measure succumb to prevailing influences. But we must feel, when we solemnly ponder our calling, that acquiescence in what is wrong is impossible, that we are bound to combat the existing laxity and that the only consideration in our minds should be how can we do so most wisely and with the best hope of some measure of success. Now I think the first question in our minds should be whether our own lives and ministry have in them the religious and spiritual intensity which is needed to cope with an especially exacting and arduous task. Dear Brethren, who of us can face that question without serious misgivings and searchings of heart? I include myself in every word of criticism or exhortation which I venture to address to you. The few years I have spent in India have convinced me that some strictness of life is incumbent on the clergy in view of the condition of the society in which they are called to minister. I believe that secular habits tend to creep upon them more insidiously, perhaps more inevitably, in this country than in any other part of the world. The European communities are small. There is a common social life. It is the life of the Club, the Gymkhana, the dinner table, and the ball room. A part from this life India is a lonely country. There is a danger lest the clergy should become too closely identified with this conventional social life and should thereby lose the distinctive stamp and character of their sacred calling. Is it possible to deny that clergy do sometimes appear too much as other men indistiguishable from others in appearance and habits? I would ask if no detriment to spiritual influence is to be apprehended from the tone, the manner and the trend of conversation, which is common in places of social resort. I do not indeed, advocate any kind of aloofness or seclusion, but I do exhort t

WATCHFULNESS, SELF-DISCIPLINE AND

STRICTNESS OF LIFE.

I have seen while I have been here that spiritua influence does result as it must result, from these influences. Respect and confidence are, I believe, strictly proportioned to the guarded attitude which a man adopts towards society and to the carefulness with which he orders his personal life. You will not I am sure, misunderstand me. I am not finding fault far less am I imputing blame to any one. I am not even suggesting that any one is remiss. We have to deal with a grave and difficult problem. I am throwing out some hints which may possibly be helpful. If I were to begin my own life in India again with the experience I have gained, I feel that I should wish to do so on some what different lines. Again I am convinced that the Clergy in India should make it a matter of conscience to do what in them lies to obtain some hold on the intellectual life of the day. They should read the best, books on the subject which are engaging attention especially books on theological subjects and on the literary and critical study of the Bible. Also they should read carefully some good theological magazines such as the "Journal of Theological Studies" or the "Hibbert Journal." Systematic reading of thoughtful books and periodicals would do much towards forming a consciousness which would make itself felt in a consciousness and addresses, and which would keep the mind of the clergyman and of the thoughtful educated laymen more in touch and sympathy. I desire to express my conviction that nothing so entirely discredits a clergyman in the judgement of well-read laymen as his evident ignorance of the progress of thought in his own particular subject, and of the questions which are being considered and discussed by learned and thoughtful men. We may feel sure that there is a pretty general appetite for such subjects in India and it is certain that if we are to keep and increase our congregations and our personal influence as ministers of religion our sermons in these days must be carefully prepared and show evidence of diligent observation and study of the thought of our times. Though we are at present passing through a transition period of doubt and unsettlement producing as one of its fruits much laxity and carelessness in respect of attention to the duties of religion are not for a moment to suppose that the religious instinct and faculty in men is less strong or active than formerly. These we know are indestructible and we say at all times appeal to them. If it be felt that I have given little assistance towards dealing with the exceptionally difficult conditions affecting the ministry of the church in India, I can only say that, in my belief, much is gained when we are fully conscious of the nature and extent of the difficulties that exist and when we are resolved that we shall spare no effort to understand them better and to cope with them as God may give to each one of us the necessary insight and power

ADMINISTRATION.

I must pass now to a subject of a different nature namely, the administration of the Ecclesiastical Department which devolves upon the Bishop or his incumbency of the See. The most important part of this branch of the work is the locating of the chaplains in the stations of the Diocese. This task is in many by no means an easy one and it is one in which it is obviously impossible to meet on all occasions the views and wishes of those concerned. There has been an impression in the minds of certain chaplains that unless they are gazetted only "to act as chaplain" of a particular station they are entitled to count on some fixity of tenure, as for example till they next take furlough or ask to be transferred. In order to avoid discussion on this subject I thought it desirable to ask a ruling from Government. The reply which I received has been sent to all chaplains in the form of a circular issued by the Archdeacon. My own dealing with such matters has come to an end; but for the benefit of those who follow me I desire to assure my clerical brethren that no one except the Bishop or his representative can know fully at any time all the circumstances which ought to be considered in deciding questions affecting the location of chaplains. I have mentioned the matter both because once or twice I have encountered misapprehension, and chiefly to express my warm appreciation of the readiness, cheerfulness, and unselfishness with which my brethren have almost invariably accepted the duties, assigned to them, a circumstance which has made my task a happy one and greatly endeared to me those with whom I have had to work.

LOAN OF CHURCHES.

At the time when I delivered my former charge controversy was proceeding in India and at home with respect to the use of our churches by other bodies of Christians who work along side of us in this country. Comparatively little has been heard of the subject during the last two years. In this Diocese we have gone on peaceably and amicably in terms of the letter and spirit of the rules and no dispute or unpleasantness has at any time arisen. Nevertheless I am glad to be able to mention that the Government of India has put forward a policy which the Secretary of State in Council has accepted and which, I think, reduces considerably the possible area of conflict in future. The Government of India has come to the conclusion:—That "the only feasible solution of the difficulty is the provision "(in ordinary circumstances) of separate church accommodation for "each of the three Protestant denominations towards whom they "recognise their liability and they think that they should either "provide, or assist in providing, such accommodation." "They propose at once to build separate churches for Presbyterian worship at all considerable military stations to which Scottish troops are liable to be sent and where there already exists a consecrated Anglican church, and to make separate provision for Wesleyan worship, when required, by conceding sites and grant-in-aid. Where no consecration has taken place, but the number of troops is so considerable that it is reasonable, though not absolutely necessary, to make separate provision for Anglicans and Presbyterians, provision will be made as necessity arises wholy at the expense of Government, the Wesleyans being separately dealt with as already stated. The number of such cases, will be inconsiderable, they being practically confined to new cantonments. In small stations, where more than one British regiment will never be present at one time, they consider that they would not be justified in building seperate churches of which all but one must always lie almost unused, and that one unconsecrated one under Government control and available for the use of any of the recognised Protestant denominations, must suffice, unless the various denominations concerned care to bear the additional cost of providing accommodation. In that event they would be prepared to give them grants-in-aid within the limits already laid down, subject to the further condition that, without the sanction of the Secretary of State the total of the grants-in-aid should in no case exceed what the joint church would have cost to build. It will be observed that when this policy receives effect disputes could only arise in small military stations where not more than one British Regiment is present at a time. It may be hoped that, in these circumstances they will not occur in future at all and that causes of friction with our Presbyterian and Wesleyan friends which we greatly deplore, will hereafter be entirely obviated.

MISSIONS TO NON-CHRISTIANS.

On the subject of the work that is being done through the Missions to the Indian people, his Lordship said: That there has been progress in all vital particulars. I cannot doubt. Since the last visitation we have had the Decennial Census and its results disclosed a growth in the numbers of Christians in this Presidency which far exceeded all anticipation. It shewed moreover that the growth had taken place outside the Roman Catholic body and was due to the increase in the number of Christians belonging to our own church and to the American and Irish Presbyterian Missions. The author of the Report on the Census, commenting on this increase, seemed disposed to attribute it chiefly to the work that had been done in Famine Orphanages. But, though that accounted for a good deal, evidence was produced to show that a remarkable increase had taken place independently of orphanage work. A Census was taken in 1901 by the Americo-Indian Famine Relief Committee with a view to ascertain the number of waifs taken into Missionary Orphanages. This Census showed that less than 20,000 had been so provided for in this Presidency. But the Government Census showed that in the decade 1891-1901 there had been an increase of non-Roman Catholic Indian Christians of 59,746; so that, apart from orphanages, it would seem that there had been an increase of about 40,000 It is true, no doubt, that much work was done by the Missions outside of orphanages in the way of famine relief; nor can it, I think, be questioned that the expectation of temporal advantage in some form, bodily, financial or educational, accounts for not an inconsiderable number of so-called converts to the Christian religion. Who that has experience of work among the poorer classes in England can wonder that it should be so? It is inevitable, and nothing else can be looked for. But all the same there is the clearest evidence that Christian Missions are making themselves felt and that among the people of India there is a strong genuine and steady movement in the direction of the acceptance of Christianity. One reason why I have not on the present occasion called for any statistics is that I think the disposition to estimate progress by the test of numbers is one which requires to be guarded and restrained. I believe it would be a salutary thing if we could dismiss entirely from our minds the thought of increasing numbers and concentrate our whole attention on deepening, disciplining, and educating in the apprehension of truth and in moral conduct those whom we have already baptized and enrolled in church membership. It is difficult, I know, to take this line because increase in numbers is the popularly accepted test of progress.

MISSIONARIES AND NUMBERS.

People who visit India on tours of inspection, and record their impressions afterwards in home Magazines, do not seem to be aware of, or to recognise, any other criterion of the success or failure of Missions than the number and quality of their adherents; and supporters of Missionary Societies at home have not, in general, thought out the subject sufficiently to look into much else than statistics of increasing numbers; so that the Societies, in order to obtain the necessary funds at home, must call for statistics and must encourage Missionaries to believe that narratives of great ingatherings of converts will prove effectual in obtaining for them the increased financial subsidies of which they are constantly in need. In addition to these incentives large numbers are coveted because they carry with them the consciousness of added power, and, it may well be that godly and single-hearted men are accustomed to interpret certain words of our Lord as an exhortation to baptize, on all occasions, as many converts as possible without thinking too anxiously of their future instruction and discipline. I am convinced, however, that it would be well if, in present circumstances, missionaries could generally feel that there is no lack of Indian converts to the Christian religion; that the number is far large than could have been expected in the time that organised Missionary work has been in progress; that it is increasing naturally and by no means tardily; and that the real problem is not how to obtain a greater number of conversions and baptisms, but how to raise the baptized to a higher level of moral and spiritual life.

A REPLY TO A CRITIC.

An article which appeared some little time ago in the "Hibbert Journal" entitled "The failure of Christian Missions in India," illustrates well the common fallacious method of estimating success or failure by numerical results. The article assumed that if Christ were to come to India He would be followed by millions; that St. Paul if he were only here would be able at once to revolutionise the Oriental consciousness and to gain acceptance for Christian philosophy and moral ideals; and that if Christian Missionaries now were all that they should be in stamp and character, in their personal and social habits, in their relations to the people of India, and in their attitude to Indian Religions and Thought, Christianity would quickly capture India. The writer does not apparently remember, if he ever learned from careful study of the Gospels, what our Lord's own method was. He did not recall or recognise the fact that Christ was accustomed to test severely, by hard conditions, repellent to the worldly mind, the sincerity and power of enduring hardness of the multitudes who gathered round Him attracted by His Person and teaching. He did not remember how the Master again and again dispersed the crowds by His searching, discouraging words, and how He deliberately chose to keep in close relation with Himself only a small number whom He could gradually and tentatively instruct in His doctrine, and train in His rule of life. Sometime ago it was usefully shown by one of the brethren here present, the Rev. T. Davis, that there had been, in 10 years, a remarkable growth and development of Missionary organization in this Presidency. But who will pretend that the organization is sufficient to do all that is needed in the way of instructing and training Christian flocks, far less to provide for any large or rapid increase of numbers? The superficial and ill-constructed Article to which I have referred was felt to be sufficiently plausible and likely to prove misleading as to call forth not a few words of truth and soberness from some who have grasped the teachings of Christian history, and whose long experience in this country has given them insight into the results of Christian Missionary effort. Most useful perhaps of such utterances is the article by Dr. Miller of Madras in the last number of the "Hibbert Journal" entitled "Are Indian Missions a failure?" The writer successfully argues that in the earliest days of Christianity the growth of converts was slow; that St. Paul addressed his epistles to small congregations composed chiefly of persons belonging to the lower classes of society and that the thought of the Roman world was little influenced by Christianity for several generations after the time of St. Paul. It is claimed that the progress of Christianity in India during a century of Missionary effort has been far greater than it was in those early days. Throughout the whole of India, Indian Christians of all communities, amount to over 2 1-2 Millions, thus forming nearly one per cent of the whole population and the increase outside of the Roman Catholic body, has been at the rate of over 50 per cent during the last 10 years. Here then is proof in commendation of the view I venture to urge.

THE CONVERSION OF INDIA.

We have abundant reason to be satisfied with the growth in numbers of the Indian Christian body. If it goes on at the same rate for a few centuries India will have become a Christian land. We have no cause to concern ourselves about numbers. We have no need to put forth effort to increase them, believing that a law is at work which in due time will effect the conversion of India. Our paramount duty is to watch over the character of the growth, so that as far as our earnest and concentrated efforts can avail it may be healthy and permanent. There is certainly one gratifying feature in the forward progress which we have reason to note with thankfulness—namely, the great development which, in recent years, has taken place in self-support. It is impossible that home resources can do more than lay the foundations of the Indian Church, and nurture it in the days of its infancy. No amount of external subsidy could avail to meet the coming expansion, and Missionaries who, with purpose of heart, train the spirit and habit of increasing self-support in Indian congregations are acting as wise men and faithful stewards in the work of which they are the pioneers. I believe that in much I have said I have expressed the feelings and convictions of our Missionary brethren he e who have given their lives to the evangelisation of this country. I have reason to know that they are zealous and hopeful. They can well afford to ignore the disparaging reflections of the superficial visitor to the sphere of their labours. Whatever may be true in criticism of their methods they will be ready to consider and to try to make use of. It is a happy thing that Indian life has its pleasures and, in some respects, its comforts, unobtainable elsewere. We all know that it has also its trials. And those who are disposed to speak in a light and airy way of the seeming enjoyments of Missionaries should remember on the other side, the deprivations consequent on long periods of loneliness and separation from wives and children, of scanty resources and of the constant struggle to maintain health and cheerfulness under the pressure of these trials.

KABIA, the Kabaka or King of Ankole, has, says the "African Standard," arrived at Entebbe on an official visit to Colonel Sadler, H. M.'s Commissioner. Kahia, who is quite a youth, but of enormous stature, and downs the scale at over twenty stone, arrived in quite regal state with a retinue about two hundred strong, and a large herd of cattle, and travels in his State equipage, which consists of an enormous basket, slung on long poles supported by from ten to sixteen of his subjects.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were present: Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. H. G. Geli, Mr. James Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, Mr. S. D. Khote, and Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

"PAGDI" SYSTEM IN MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding with reference to their resolution of the 16th May last, copy of the joint opinion of two counsel as to the legality of the pagdi system in letting of stalls and shop in the Municipal markets. The questions set before Messrs Basil-Scott and G. R. Lowndes and the joint opinion given by them were as follows:—

(1.) Whether the recognition of the "Pagdi" system in exceptional cases, as above described, is legal in the discretion of the Commissioner with the approval of the Standing Committee or is illegal?—(1.) We are of opinion that Bye-law 7 is inconsistent with Section 407 (c) of the Municipal Act, in as much as the Act empowers the Commissioner to prescribe the conditions upon which he will dispose of the privilege of occupying stalls in the Market, whereas the Bye-law in question seeks to impose, such restrictions should be observed during the pendency of the licences, as being conditions which the Commissioner has himself adopted.

2. Whether Bye-law 7, Chapter II of the Bye-law relating to Markets is or is not-intra vires and valid. And to advise generally.—(2) We are of opinion (as already stated) that the Bye-law in question is ultra vires inasmuch as the wide terms in which it is expressed are inconsistent with Section 407 (c). We think however, that if the Bye-law were prefaced with the words, "except in cases to which Section 407 (c) applies and subject to such conditions as may be imposed thereunder," it would be unobjectionable, and we suggest that it should be amended in this way. We doubt if the Bye-law as it now stands could be read as applying only to cases not covered by Section 407 (c), though it is well recognized that a Bye-law may be good in part and bad in part provided the parts are separable (see per Bayley J. in Clerk v. Denton 1 B and A 1d at page 95 approved by Captain J N Hall v. Nixon L. R. 10 Q. B. at 160-1). The fact that the Bye-law in question has been confirmed by Government under Section 463 cannot give it validity if it is bad, in other respects see R. vs. Wood, 5 E I and B. 49.

Mr. Lowndes has appended the following vote to the joint opinion:—I should like to add to the joint opinion that my former opinion on the subject which was given to a member of the Corporation and which is referred to in the instructions was based solely upon the construction of Bye-law 7, and that my attention not having been (as far as I remember) called to Section 407 of the Act, I did not consider whether the Bye-law in question was or was not ultra vires. It was resolved to refer the matter to the sub-committee already appointed to deal with the question.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY

The following report from Dr. C. H. Cayley on the Bombay water supply for the month of September was recorded:—There was a small increase in the amount of albuminoid ammonia in the waters from the Tulsi and Tansa Lakes and a slight decrease in that from the Vehar Lake as compared with the amounts found in August. The unfiltered Tulsi water, as taken from the receiving well at Malabar Hill, had a marked yellow colour—a large amount of free ammonia and iron. The Tulsi water taken from the outlet tower at Tulsi Lake contained a very large amount of albuminoid ammonia as compared with the amount found in the Lake water, but there was no increase in the amount of iron in solution. The number of colonies of bacteria per c. c. were less than were found in the preceding month in all the waters.

THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

The Secretary wrote a letter to the chairman stating that as he was not well, and rest and change were advised, he requested permission to be absent on casual leave for sixteen days.

The leave asked for was granted, and the Committee after transacting some other work adjourned.

CHARGE AGAINST A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

ALLEGED EXTORTION AND PERJURY.

THE case in which Alfred William Torkington, lately of Messrs. George Angus and Company of London, stands charged with extortion, perjury, making a false complaint, and cheating at the instance of Hormasji Manekji Mehta, doing business in Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, was again called on for further inquiry yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Dinshaw D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Billimoria, of Messrs Pestonji, Rustim and Colah solicitors, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Rustomji P. Bharucha, of Messrs Jamsetji and Rustomji, solicitors, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Hormusji Rustomji Omrigar, superintendent of the mills under the agency of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, examined by Mr. Davar, said on the 6th January last he was called to the office of the complainant There he met Mr. Dinshaw, solicitor, the accused, and the complainant. In the godown the witness saw a police constable who was taking the weight of the rubber. After some conversation he and Mr. Dinshaw went to the accused. The witness asked the complainant in the presence of the accused and Mr. Dinshaw whether it was a fact that he was selling inferior rubber under the name of Messrs. George Angus and Company, and whether he had pirated their Trade-Mark. The complainant replied in the negative and said on the contrary a trick had been played on him. The complainant further told the witness that accordlog to the information he had received from his home agents, Messrs. George Angus and Company were not the manufacturers of the rubber and that the "British Admiralty Quality" was not their Trade-Mark. The accused became angry at this and said he would prosecute the people who had so informed the complainant, and added that he had received telegraphic instructions to prosecute the complainant, and that he had dined the night before with a Judge of the High Court. These and other statements alarmed both the witness and the complainant so much that the complainant whispered to him to settle the matter anyhow. The accused said his employers had suffered very much on account of the complainant's conduct. The witness expressing his desire to know the estimate of such loss the accused said payment of Rs. 2,000 and publication of an apology would compensate the loss. The witness objected to the publication of the apology, and the accused and his solicitor left them. The same evening he was called by Mr. Dinshaw to his office. Mr. Framji, the senior partner of Mr. Dinshaw, told the witness something which made him more anxious to settle the case. The accused was present there and said he had thought over the matter and would not accept anything under Rs. 5,000 and an apology to be published in the papers. Other conditions were also imposed. Subsequently the complainant put his signature on the apology.

Cross-examination of the witness was reserved and the hearing was adjourned till the 23rd instant.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. R. RUBATTINO.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R. Rubattino which will sail to-day at 4 p.m. from Victoria Dock No. 3 Shed. Passengers are requested to be in Dock for the inspection of Health Officer, at 3 p.m.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mr Swami Nermalanund
Mrs M J Thomson
Mrs A Yoder

FOR GENOA.

Sergt Cesare Pegeira
Sergt Jose de Brelo
Mrs F Parbury
Lt G de Le P B Packenham
Mr C R Marshall
Mrs Lyter Alexander
Mr S Rap
Mr J Petigax
Mr Geo M Shaw
Mr H Bailey
Mrs Bailey and 3 children
Mrs Lee McLattante
Mr C A Haines
Mrs Haines
Mr R A Chatterfee
Sister Franceha
Mrs Lack
Mr E J Hnize
Mrs Hnize and 2 children

FOR ADEN.—Mr Rehimtoola, Mother and Sister.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE MOFUSSIL COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held, at the registered office of the company, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram presiding. The directors' report for the year ending 30th June, 1903, stated:—The year under report had been marked by an absence of demand for cloth, due to plague raging in the consuming districts, and also by the continual rise in the price of cotton in consequence of better enquiry for stapled cotton from Liverpool. It will be seen from the audited accounts that the company has made a profit of Rs. 34,439-12-2 which together with the last year's balance amounts to Rs. 35,289-12-1. Out of this sum your directors have carried Rs. 24,000 to the machinery deterioration fund account. They also propose to pay a bonus of Rs. 400 to the company's staff and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 10,849-12-1 to next year's account. Your directors beg to report that machinery of the value of 84,185-14-6 have been ordered out from England to replace some of the old machinery. The machinery has arrived and is in course of erection. Your property consisting of building, machinery, stores, stock, and stock in process has been insured for Rs. 8,23,000. Under clause 84 of the articles of association one of your directors Mr. Nanu N. Kothare retires from the board but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the next year and fix their remuneration.

The report was adopted and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram presiding.

The directors' report for the year ending 30th June 1903 stated:—Your directors in laying before you the annual report with the audited balance sheets and profit and loss accounts for the year ending 30th June 1903, have to state that the mill worked during the first six months of the year at a loss owing to sudden fall in the yarn market, consequent on the violent fluctuations of exchange in China, but the position improved a little during the seconnd half of the year and there has been a small profit on the year's working. The prospects are more favourable now and your directors expect to show better results in future. From the audited accounts it will be seen that your mill has made a net profit of Rs. 9,077-3-3, during the year, from which Rs. 8,285-9-6 is transferred to the depreciation of machinery fund account and Rs. 791-12-9 to the profit and loss account. Your directors have the pleasure to state that the Secretaries and Treasurers have voluntarily given up Rs. 32,508-6-5, the whole of the commission for the first half year and two-thirds for the last half-year for which they deserve your thanks. Your mill together with the local stock-in-trade has been insured to the extent of Rs. 19,21,700-0-0. Two of your directors Messrs. Gordhandas Sewram and Chatoorbhuj Bhalchandbhai retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The report was approved and adopted and resolutions in conformity with the recommendation made by the director in the report were carried. Thanks were voted to the Secretaries and Treasurers of the company for their voluntarily giving up the whole of their commission for the first half year and two-thirds of the last half year. After customary compliments to the chairman the proceeding terminated.

FIRE AT BHENDY BAZAAR.

ABOUT half past 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a shop stored with fire works a Bhendy Bazaar, Parel. The shop belonged to one Ramjan Ali Somji, and was situated on the ground floor of a one-storeyed house, the upper floor being in the occupation of four families of hack victoria drivers, consisting of twenty-five persons. At the time of the outbreak Ramjan Ali was in the shop. He heard an explosion of crackers and immediately rushed out on to the road. The report caused considerable alarm amongst the occupants of the upper floors. They attempted to run out of the place, but on going to the staircase they found to their confusion that the only exit which formed a part of the shop had been enveloped in smoke. Some of the male members of the families who had their wits about them, at once lowered two bamboo ladders at the back of the house and all the members were safely taken down and led into the street. The outbreak seemed to have caused alarm amongst the residents of the neighbouring house, many of whom rushed out into the road and some of them took shelter in a fire temple. The Babulla Tank steamer being only a few hundred yards off, was promptly on the scene. Two lines of hose were at once connected to hydrants and directed vigorously on the burning shop. The fire was put out at 1 o'clock. The fire engines from Byculla and Gowalia Tank also repaired to the scene and were not used. The building, which is not damaged, belongs to one Cassum Soomar. The origin of the outbreak is supposed to be due to careless "bidi" smoking. The damage is estimated at Rs. 2,500.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 15.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

525,02—F P Pavri—Mahomed Hasan bin Shaik Ahmed Makba vs Mahomed Ibrahim bin Mahomed Ismail Makba and others—Sorabjee and J. F P Pavri and Little and Co.
Suit for hearing and final disposal,
Long Causes.

329,03—Thakurdas and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Rahimtoola Somejee and others—Wadia G and Co.
138,02—Mansookhlal J and H—Moolji Jetha vs N C Macleod and others—Thakurdas and Co.
299-02—Payne and Co—The Badichi Auline and Soda Federich vs Tejpal Godu and others—Dikshit and D—For postponment.
Short Cause.
517,03—Edgelow W and J—Jamnadas Laloobhoy vs Govindjee Visram and others—Maganlal J and G W and G.
Long Causes.
595,00—Hiralal and D—Sitaram Sawlia vs The Hindustan S and W Co Ld—Dikshit and D.
455,02—Payne and Co—Mohanlal Karshan vs Gangaram Ramjee and others—Hiralal D.
671,01—Raghawaya and B—Hari Lalabh Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Narandas and others—Edgelow G and W.
379,03—Edgelow G and W—Soonamal Gangaram and others vs Ruttonjee Sorabjee Talati and another—Bhaishanker K and G.
68,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova, widow and another.
76,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova widow.
333,02—B V N R—Shivshanker Gopaljee and others vs Jehangir Manekjee Contractor—Pestonjee K and K.
494,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdoola vs Pragjee Luxmidas, and others—Edgelow G and W.
83,02—Mansuklal J and H—The Hon Mr Gocouldas Kahandas Parekh vs The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and others—Edgelow G and W.
262,02—Mathubhai J and M—Tricumlal Sakurchand and another vs Lachmidas Narayen and others—Wadia G and Co, and D and T.
210,02—Madhowji vs Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hurgovandas Jagjivandas and others in person Mathubhai—J and M.
411,02—Craigie S and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Ld and others vs S B Fraser and Co—Payne and Co.
660,02—Mulla and M—Champsey Harjee and others vs Bai Ratanbai widow—Bhaishanker K and G.
573,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Rijbai widow vs Moghjee Lukmidas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE RUSSELL.
Summary suits to be heard in Chambers.

601,03—Mulla—Mahomedbhoy Ruxibhoy vs Watherton and another.
Petition for hearing.
In the matter of the Indian Companys Act VI of 1882 and of the Lord Reay Manufacturing Co Ld—Edgelow G and W Vussonjee Moorarjee and another—Petitioner.
For Decree absolute.
1,01—Smetham B and N—Hormusjee Jamasjee vs Ardeshir Hormusjee and others—In person.
Suit for hearing and final disposal,
For consent decree.
23,98—Payne and and Co—Asmaloo and others vs Sarafally Tyabjee and others—Nanu and H.
617,03—Payne and Co—Messrs Lucius and Brunning and Ld vs Festonjee Hormusjee Chichgar.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Commercial Cause.
614,02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Brier and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff—Part heard.
Long Causes.
802,01—Captain and V—Noormahomed Cassam Motha vs vs Shaik bin Jamaludin Desai and others—Daphtary and F.
254-02—K D Shroff—Hurgowan Ramjee and another vs Bhutt Vall

WRITERS AND READERS.

Sir Herbert Maxwell is editing for publication the correspondence and diaries of the late Thomas Creevey, who was born in 1768 and died in 1838. His stepdaughter, Miss Elizabeth Ord, was his confidante, and he begged her to keep his letters, for in future times the Creevey Papers may from a curious collection. The extracts made by Sir Herbert Maxwell give side lights on society of the late Georgian era and traits and illustrations of persons who then figured prominently on the stage of public life. In the "All the Talents" Ministry Creevey received the office of Secretary to the Board of Trade, and eventually he became treasurer of Greenwich Hospital. This book, which will be published by Mr. John Murray next month, may perhaps come to be regarded as a companion to the Greville memoirs and the Croker papers.

Mr. Andrew Lang's fifteenth Christmas annual, to be called the Crimson Fairy book, has been illustrated by Mr. H. J. Ford. In the preface Mr Lang reminds his readers that he is the editor, and not the author, of the stories. When the tales are found, he says, they are adapted to the needs of British children by various hands, the editor doing little beyond guarding the interests of propriety, and toning down to mild reproofs the tortures inflicted on wicked stepmothers and other naughty characters. The fairy tales in the new volumes are translated or adapted from those told in Hungary, Russian. Servia, Roumania, Sicily, Finland, Iceland, Japan and Portugal.

"Various notable people have found material in Pepys' Diary upon which to base contributions to periodic literature. Sir Frederick Bridge, the organist of Westminster Abbey, has made it the subject of several of his lectures at Gresham College, and his notes are now to be published in book form. Pepys was not only very fond of music, but was a composer himself, as proved by his song of Beauty, retire! The quaint entry, under the date February 27, 1668, when he speaks of a visit with his wife to the King's House to see The Virgin Martyr, is one of many notable references he makes to its influence over him. Once when he went to St. Paul's Cathedral, he was impatiently troubled at the choir, and on another occasion he observes that they sang the service in a ridiculous manner. Mrs. Pepys was not such an admirer of music as her husband, for he writes: My wife to sing—p or wretch! Her ear is so bad, and it made me so angry that the poor wretch cried.

Mr. John Calcott Horsley. R.A,, has finished his reminiscences, and the manuscript is now in the Printer's hands, This veteran artist was born on January 29, 1817. He has exhibited at the Royal Academy since 1836 and was elected a full Academician in 1864. During his long life, Mr. Horsley has met many notabilities, of whom he gives amusing anecdotes, One of his best friends was Mendelssohn Mr. Victor Horsley, F.R.S., is a son of the octogenarian.

Mr. Elkin Mathews is about to publish two volumes of prose essays. The Wingless Psyche in the title given to a collection of essays by Mr. Morley Roberts, which will be issued about the end of next month. The other volume is called Notes from a Lincolnshire Garden, and is the anonymous work of a lady who resides at Gainsborough.

Messrs. Cassell will issue on October 26 the first number of a new art series, entitled The British Isles. This will contain a number of coloured plates, reproductions of pictures by Messrs. J. MacWhirter, R.A., David Murray, A.R.A., Alfred East, A.R.A., and C. E. Johnson, R.I., and several hundred black-and-white illustrations, obtained from the plates of photographers who have been specially engaged to tour the kingdom to take views. Some notable writers have been engaged to describe the scenery of localities in which they are specially interested.

Next week Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish The Advance of our West African Empire, by Captain C. Braithwrite Wallis. The idea of the book arose during the stirring events in Sierra Leone in 1898 when the authors was acting Commissioner, After dealing with this revolt, and its suppression, Captain Wallis discusses the political, commercial, and economic possibilities of the country. A lengthy chapter is devoted to the important question of the precautions to be adopted by Europeans for the preservation of health on the West Coast. The Advance of our West African Empire, which is fully illustrated is dedicated to Lord Wolsely.

Works by a number of popular authors will be published this season by Messrs, F V White and Co. Among them may be mentioned A Woman against the World, by Mr. George Griffith, which will be issued next week; The Idol of the Town, by Mr. William Le Queux; Little Joan' by John Strange Winter; The Red Window, by Fergus Hume; The Silver Spoon, by Major Arthur Griffiths; The French Wife, by Miss Katherine Tynan; and A Love Match, by Mrs. Riddell.

Mr. John Murray will publish next week a cheap edition of Mr. Basil Lubbock's Round the Horn before the Mast, a book which has had a very large sale.—Mr. Barry Pain's new book, Eliza's Husband, will be issued by Messrs. Chatto and Windus on Thursday.—Messrs. Skeffington will issue next week Mr. S. Baring Gould's Amazing Adventures, with illustrations by Mr. H. S. Neilson.—The same publishers have nearly ready the poetical works of Mr. F. J. Johnston-Smith, which will include the poems Canadian Maple Leaves and Flashes from a Canadian Light-house.—Early next month Mr. John Lane will publish a collection of political poems by Mr. William Watson. The volume will be called For England, and is dedicated to Mr. Leonard Courtney. —Dr. Kitchin, the Dean of Durham, is revising the proofs of his collected essays, which Mr. John Murray is about to publish. The book will be called Ruskin at Oxford, and Other Essays.—Mr. G. A. Greene's Dantesques, which is described as a sonnet companion to the Inferno, is about to be issued in the Vigo Cabinet Series.

The Odd Job Man is the title of a novel by Mr. Oliver Onions, which Mr. John Murray will publish on October 14.—Messrs. Harper will issue next week Mr. Eden Philpotts's new novel. The Golden Fetish. —The Rev. W. J. Hocking, the vicar of All Saints, Tufnell-park, is the author of Beach and Mitre, which Messrs. Wells Gardner, Darton and Co. are about to publish. Mr. Hocking is a Cornishman.—On October 1 Mr. Edward Arnold will publish a novel by Mr. George Eartram, entitled The Longshoremen. It is a story of smugglers on the Sussex coast in the early years of last century.—Mr. S. J. Adair Fitz-Gerald's new romance, The Love Thirst of Elaine, will be published shortly by Messrs. Greening.—Mr. Philip Treherne's novel A Monte Carlo Venture will be ready in a few days.

Even the young literary gentlemen who make a somewhat unnecessary amount of literary fuss over the Short Story (with capital letters,) do not seem to fuss much over Merimee whose centenary has past taken place. No doubt their instinct is right. Merimee had no idolatrous creed about the short story. He wrote shortly because he was not an expansive person. From temperament, as well as from artistic conscience, he did not waste words. Whether his story has the biting brevity of Matteo Falcone or the comparative amplitude of Colomba he used no more words than its due exposition and evolution demanded. It is silly to compare him with the great fecund and fertilising geniuses, but in a voluble world his special merits come now and again as a mighty relief and a wholesome astringent.

On the recent occasion of the Quinet celebration it was remarked that the ceremony, however creditable to the French feeling for letters, appeared to smack not a little of Republican politics. The proceedings at the inauguration (it is the customary word) of the Renan monument make such a comment superfluous. It is curious how fatally alike are the anti-theological and the theological tempers. M. Combes would have enjoyed himself hugely as a grand inquisitor. Meanwhile the unctuously ironical spirit of Renan would have subtly appreciated the humour of the situation, however he might deprecate the selection of himself as the occasion of its exhibition. Yet M. Anatole France, who wears Renan's mantle of literary irony, appears to have approved these proceedings with his presence.

THE jaunting car wherein 'Skin the Goat" enabled the Phœnix Park murderers to escape, has been shipped to Philadelphia, America, for the purpose of being exhibited at a show. The Phœnix Park murder took place in 1882, when Lord Frederick Cavendish, the Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Burke were stabbed to death in the Park. "Skin the Goat" was one of the informers.

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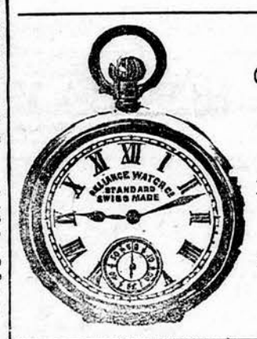

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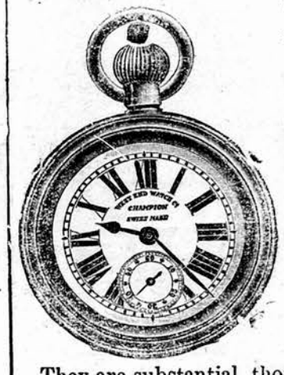

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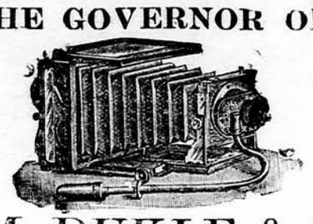

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard La lor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and d renched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper.
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.
Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.
Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium Strychnia or any poisonous salts.
Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by usings Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

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THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement, this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

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COMPLETE IN CASE
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FROM Rs. 40.

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Sterling Silver Crystal face,	Rs.	40
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Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong Lever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

THE 'SERVICE" WRISTLET
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THE "SERVICE" WATCH.

Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.
This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.
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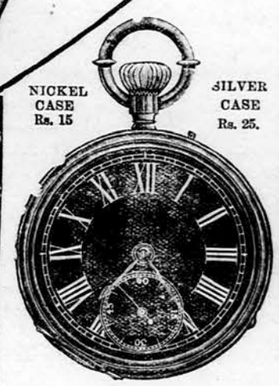

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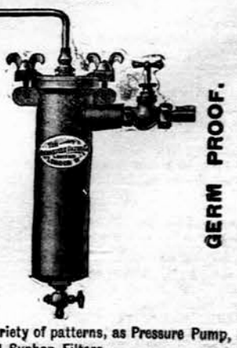

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